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WILMINGTON.

THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHER.

Rebel Accounts up to Tuesday Evening.

OUR LAND FORCES RE-EMBARK.

The Powder Ship Exploded within Three Hundred Yards of the Fort.

BOMBARDMENT ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

SILENCE OF THE REBEL FIRE.

The Flag of the Fort Captured.

BURBRIDGE'S GREAT RAID

The Rebel Salt Works Captured and Destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—10:30 P. M.

Major-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day have been received by the Department:

FROM WILMINGTON.

The following official dispatches were received last night:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27—6 P. M.

To His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States:

The enemy has reembarked under the cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher, and find the damage slight, excepting the buildings not necessary for defence. Only two guns were disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy. Maj.-Gen. WHITING, commanding the defences at the mouth of the river; Col. LAMB, commanding the fort, and the officers and men comprising the garrison, deserve especial commendation for the gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstynces.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG."

"FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* has the following additional in relation to the capture of the salt works, announced officially yesterday: We had been led to hope that these important works were safe. But the source from which the report of their capture comes leaves us no room to doubt its correctness. They were occupied by the enemy on Tuesday, the 20th, and held by them, as is stated, until Thursday, when the Yankees retreated toward Bristol. We learn that the place was held by about two hundred reserves, under Col. PRESTON, the most of whom escaped capture. The works are reported to be but little damaged, and we understood from persons who have visited them since the occupation of the enemy, think they can be put in working order again by the first of February. A large quantity of salt already gotten out was destroyed, and all the outbuildings at the place were burned. Several pieces of artillery were also captured by them, but they got but little else of any kind. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was, at last accounts, at Saxonville, preparing to follow the enemy on his retreat, A brigade continued skirmishing with the rear guard. No further fighting has taken place than that already reported. A gentleman who passed over the railroad from Bristol to Glade Spring, after the enemy advanced, says the bridges between these places are all burned, but the track is uninjured."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FURTHER PARTICULARS,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

It would seem to be a mistake, as reported this morning, that the naval and military fleet has returned from North Carolina to Fortress Monroe.

The Navy Department has no such intelligence, but that one vessel only yesterday returned to the latter place, bringing dispatches from Admiral PORTER.

The messenger has not yet reached Washington.

It is ascertained from an authentic source, however, under date of Fortress Monroe, yesterday, that the powder-ship was exploded within 300 yards of Fort Fisher, about 2 A. M. on the 24th.

Later in the day, Admiral PORTER attacked the fort and adjacent defences, and renewed the bombardment on Christmas Day.

On each occasion we drove the rebels from their guns to the shelter of the bomb-proofs, so as to effectually silence their fire.

In a very few minutes after, the frigates and heavy ships got into position. A detachment of troops landed on Sunday afternoon.

The skirmishers pushed up gallantly to the fort under cover of our fire.

Some of the more daring actually entered the works and brought off the flag. The bombardment of the fleet continued on Monday.

The *Santiago de Cuba* captured a company of North Carolina soldiers in the outworks and brought them off.

LATER.

The Bombardment Still Progressing—Favorable Results—Arrival of the Santiago de Cuba at Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The Associated Press correspondent telegraphs the following from Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 27,
via WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

I have just arrived here on the *Santiago de Cuba*, from off Wilmington. The attack on Fort Fisher commenced at noon of Saturday, the 24th, continued all day, was resumed on Sunday, and kept up with great vigor all day. The fort is much damaged.

All the barracks and storehouses were burned, and the garrison driven to the bomb-proofs, and scarcely venturing to reply. A small portion of our troops landed Sunday afternoon, skirmished with great gallantry, pushed up to the fort and actually entered the work, and killed a rebel bearer of dispatches who was entering.

Lieut. WALLEN, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York, captured the rebel flag from the outer bastion. Our troops also captured a whole battalion of the enemy who were outside of their works, but our forces were withdrawn from the shore.

When the *Santiago de Cuba* left the bombardment was continuing.

On Sunday, the sailors from the *Santiago* captured Pond Hill Battery, with 65 men, and brought the whole party off to the ships.

The torpedo boat was successfully exploded on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, but with what result is not known.

The weather has been most severe at Newbern and Roanoke Island. The oldest inhabitant never experienced such severe storms.

MEXICO.

Arrangement of the Public Debt—Interesting to Creditors—New Lines of Steamers to be Run to the Gulf and the Pacific.

By a recent French mail it is announced that the French Minister of War is in receipt of dispatches from Mexico. The only items new to us are the following:

THE MEXICAN MINT.

The mint at the capital, which in the month of August last struck off $374,000, coined $477,000 in September.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF MEXICO.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has issued a decree which is expected to carry great amelioration into the state of the finances, and which appoints a commission charged to proceed with the examination of the domestic debt of the Republic, in order to fix the amount of it, by accepting only the real and legitimate bonds.

A space of time, from two to six months, is granted to the creditors living in Mexico, and one of eight months to those who are abroad. The Government, which has arranged its debt with Great Britain as well as France, desires to introduce the same order, the same clearness in the arrangement of its domestic obligations.

Here is the decree:

MAXIMILIAN, EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

In respect to the report of the Commission on Finance, we, by advice by our Ministers, and we do decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—In order to fix the amount of the domestic debt of the Empire, and the time having come to proceed to the examination of that debt, there will be formed at the University of Finance a commission of three persons, to whom the holders of bonds on the General Treasury, as well as on that of the old States, will be required to present their certificates.

ART. 2.—The presentation of these certificates will be made in the obligatory space of two months, to date from the publication of this decree, by creditors living in the localities comprised in the States of Mexico, District and Valley of the same name, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan and Tlascala: a space of four months for those living in the States of Bajacs, Colima, Jalisco, Aguascallentes, Zacatecas, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. A space of six months for those living in Tehuantepec, Chiapas, Tabasco, Isla de Carmen, Yucatan, Sonora, Sinaloa, California, Durango and Chihuahua; and, lastly, a space of eight months for those creditors who are outside of the territory of the Empire.

ART. 3.—The bonds that will not be presented in the time fixed, shall not be included in the operation of verification, and shall consequently be excluded from payment, unless the holders can show real cause of inability to present them.

ART. 4.—The proofs of zeal that the members of this commission may give in the exercise of their functions will be considered a claim for distinguished service.

Our Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be placed in the archives of the Empire, and published in the official gazette.

Done at Guanajuato. MAXIMILIAN.

THE NEW LINES OF STEAMSHIPS.

The City of Mexico official gazette has the following in its number of the 29th ult.:

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY.

Some proposals having been made to this department in regard to establishing lines of mail steamers which would run between points in the Gulf and in the Pacific, carrying the mails that there may be between one and the other, and in order to obtain all the advantages of the best service, the present order invites all parties who may wish to run the line for the Gulf ports, to present to this department proposals up to the 28th of the entering month, in sealed covers, which will be opened on the following day, and the most favorable one dealt with.

The said proposals will be regulated by the following basis:

1. The line, or company, will be Mexican, and, in a contrary case, their members will give up, in all that relates to this business, any rights that they, as foreigners, may have.

2. The vessels of the line will carry the Mexican flag, nationalizing themselves conformably to law.

3. The vessels will be steamers, and of the necessary capacity, well found and manned.

4. They will have to make two trips monthly, going and coming.

5. The Gulf Line will have to run along the coast between Matamoras and Campeachy, touching at all the ports open to the inland trade, and also to those of the coast.

6. In each steamer there will journey, free of board and other expenses, an agent duly accredited by the Government, to take charge of the mails.

7. The vessels of the line, as well as the goods that they carry, will be subject to the ordinance of the Maritime Customs of the 31st January, 1856, and its dispositions in all that relates to commercial traffic.

8. When it will be necessary to send troops or munitions from one point to another, only half of the usual rates will be paid the company. There will be the same allowance made to the agents or employes of the Government.

9. The company will give to the Government land to the amount that this order will determine, for the establishment of the line within a period to be fixed hereafter. By order of the Sub-Secretary.

I. DE SOTO, of Carrillo,
Chief of the Third Section.

MEXICO, Nov. 28, 1864.

Respect Shown by the French Government to Mr. Dayton's Obsequies.

[OFFICIAL.]

From the Moniteur, Dec. 7.

The obsequies of Mr. WILLIAM DAYTON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States took place this day, at 2 P. M., at the American Chapel, Rue de Berri.

Among the persons who attended the religious ceremony, besides the *personnel* of the United States Legation and the members of the Corps Diplomatique at Paris, there were present His Excellency M DROUYN DE LHUYS, His Excellency the Duc DE CAMBACERES, Grand Master of Ceremonies to the Emperor, Baron DE LAGUS, Master of Ceremonies and Introducer of Embassadors, in uniform, who came to the chapel in one of the court carriages, and Gen. FRANCONNIERE, first Aid-de-Camp to His Imperial Highness Prince NAPOLEON, and others.

A detachment of troops under the command of a superior officer, lined the interior of the chapel and the approaches to it.

A New Rebel Privateer.

From Le Journal du Havre, Nov. 28.

Le Phare de la Loire says that the *Shanghae*, (one of the rebel privateers at Saint Nazaire, on the Loire,) is now taking on board her guns. This vessel is said to have been sold to a Power that is not named. *It is preparing to leave the basin of Saint Nazaire on the 20th.* It is thought that the Minister of Marine will not allow it to quit the port until it shall have given proof that it is not going to cruise against a friendly Power.

Shocking Suicide.

Mr. DOREPHUS TUTTLE committed suicide on Sunday morning last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, on the front steps of a house in West Twenty-sixth-street. He died in a few minutes after having fired the shot. The ball entered immediately over the right eye, and penetrated the brain. The motives that induced the man to commit the deed, are, as we learn them, briefly as follows; About two years ago, TUTTLE was married to a Miss SMITH in the city of Boston. At the time the marriage ceremony was performed she knew that he had been previously married, but believed, as she says, that a legal divorce had been granted by a competent Court. For a time they lived happily together, but quite recently the wife was advised by a respectable lawyer of this city, to whom she presented the divorce papers, that the same were forgeries. Hence she gave notice to her husband that she would not longer cohabit with him. On Sunday last she had an interview with him in Twenty-sixth-street, when he asked her the question if she intended to live with him? Her reply was, "No, you have another wife who has a higher claim on you than I have." He then said, "I shall immediately do something which you will regret." When he took his leave, she accompanied him to the door, and when he was on the front steps he drew a revolver and shot himself as above stated. When the wife saw what he was about to do she used every effort to prevent the suicide, but without effect. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—Last night two desperadoes called at the residence of a respectable widow in the Eastern District, and represented themselves to be Deputy Provost-Marshals in search of deserters. The lady admitted them to the house unsuspectingly, when they fastened the hall and back door, and, finding the lady alone, committed a fiendish outrage upon her person and decamped. The wretches are known to the police, and will probably be arrested this morning.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Fruits of Gen. Thomas' Great Victory.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ESTIMATE OF THE REBEL LOSS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1864.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS SINCE FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

The rebels have made no stand since the great battle of Thursday and Friday, a full description of which I have transmitted you. A series of running fights and cavalry encounters, however, have occurred, of quite an exciting and interesting character.

After the grand charges made along the whole line on the evening of the 16th inst., our forces pursued the broken column of the enemy two miles, when, owing to the storm of rain and darkness which prevailed, our forces lied upon their arms in line of battle ten miles south of Nashville.

HOOD, early in the day, had sent his trains and other cumbersome equipage to his rear, and had spanned both Harpeth and Duck Rivers with pontoons. Long before daylight, Saturday morning, his advance, composed chiefly of stragglers, remnants of infantry regiments, frightened cavalrymen, teamsters and hangers-on, entered this town in terrific confusion, spreading the utmost dismay among the citizens and wounded, with which the town is literally packed. Before 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, HOOD's routed army tumbled through town in the greatest disorder, the scene of which, according to the testimony of citizens and soldiers, beggars all description. There was no disposition or order in the commands, no control, or even care, on the part of the commander. Wagons, artillery, ambulances and pontoon equipages dashed and jammed through town in one almost inextricable mass, followed by an avalanche of demoralized soldiers, half starved and in tattered garments, cursing their Commanders, who in turn were heaping the most awful and unheard-of imprecations upon their Commander-in-Chief, who was mad with despair at the wreck of one of the best fighting armies the world ever saw. Early in the morning HOOD had issued orders for the infantry to make good their escape at the hazard of all discipline and order, while he entreated his cavalry to exert their utmost to stay the Federal tide which threatened his distressed army with annihilation. CHALMERS, who commanded the cavalry on the enemy's left, worked like a hero.

Our cavalry had been vigilant all Friday night, and before daylight Saturday morning had crossed a stream thirteen miles from Nashville, known as Little Harpeth, and were sorely pressing the enemy upon his left. At daylight our entire army was on the move, although the roads were exceedingly bad, and the rain poured down in torrents.

Our infantry moved forward, despising all obstructions, while our cavalry was swinging in upon the right, skirmishing all the way. Every avenue of approach to this place was strewed with dead and wounded, and stragglers of the enemy, dead and dying horses and mules, and broken wagons and disabled artillery. Many of our own teams and artillery wagons and caissons were getting stuck in the mud, and the forests echoed with the curses of infuriated drivers, and the victorious soldiers' vociferations of joy.

On, on plodded the army, and before 9 o'clock the advance of our infantry had crossed the Harpeth, and were again within the precincts of Franklin. Stragglers, and deserters, and marauders were picked up by the twenties, and twenty-five hundred of the enemy's wounded, including Gen. QUARLES, fell into our hands.

During this march our artillery shelled suspicious-looking places, but the infantry participated in no fights. The cavalry, however, under Gen. WILSON, skirmished all the time. About daylight Gens. JOHNSTON and HATCH made a charge upon a division of CHALMERS' cavalry, and, after a severe hand-to-hand fight, drove the enemy in dire confusion, taking the Second Tennessee Cavalry entire, and four pieces of artillery. From Brentwood up to Franklin, FORREST's cavalry held upon the rebel rear in a most secure manner, and actually saved HOOD's army from destruction. Our cavalry was not strong enough to break the enemy's rear-guard all along the line, and our infantry and artillery could not assist materially, owing to the rivers of mud through which they had to operate. For forty-eight hours it had rained almost incessantly, which was less favorable to us than to the enemy. So violently was our cavalry urged, hundreds of horses perished from exhaustion during the march from Brentwood to this town, while many of the riders fell off from sheer fatigue.

In defiance of mud and rain, and cold, our fatigued, but enthusiastic, army, pursued the shattered columns of the enemy all day Saturday, and on Sunday reached Spring Hill, which is just half way between Franklin and Columbia. Nothing but the stragglers of HOOD's army were now in our front, so rapid had been their retreat.

I left Spring Hill last night. Gen. THOMAS had established his headquarters, and was in telegraphic communication with Nashville. Portions of our cavalry were harassing the enemy, who was at Duck River, Gen. WOOD's corps was on the left, and Gen. A. J. SMITH's was on the right, while SCHOFIELD, with the Twenty-third, was some distance in reserve. When I left, these forces were moving, in line of battle toward Duck River, and very little skirmishing was going on.

It is almost impossible to move. The whole country is one vast sea of mud. A few hours' rain generally converts the surface of this country into a bed of mud. Therefore, you can readily imagine with what we have to contend, when I chronicle the fact that it has rained almost incessantly for five days, with no prospects of an abatement of this minor deluge.

In my own judgment, as the facts are presented, just taking in the events which have transpired since the 15th inst., this is the finest field fight of the war. The results of Gen. GRANT's brilliant battle of Chattanooga, fought thirteen months ago, was not upon quite so grand a scale. Taking in the battle of Franklin, the retirement of THOMAS to Nashville, his subsequent attack upon and defeat of HOOD, is one of the most brilliant achievements of the age.

HOOD's army has been routed. He has been whipped badly—has been driven out of seventeen lines of works, 40 miles—has had 8,000 men killed and wounded—has lost 10,000 men as prisoners, 50 pieces of artillery—and has lost six general officers killed, seven wounded, and five captured; while our losses, all told, will barely reach 5,500, with no general officer killed or captured, and but two slightly wounded.

A rout does not mean entire annihilation. HOOD will escape with a great many men. I shall prepare an accurate table below, and leave it to the readers of the TIMES whether HOOD has been routed.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

Notwithstanding many (most especially the Richmond editors, who love to talk, but hate to fight,) disbelieved the facts connected with the battle of Franklin, which occurred on the 30th ult., I am happy to say that no exaggerations of that affair have been published. The only mistake in my first report was in not making our own lists of killed and wounded a little larger. But as the enemy confess officially that it was a great disaster, and put down their losses at one thousand greater than I telegraphed you, it does not really interfere with the disparity at first reported.

HOOD is the object of intense hate owing to this unfortunate (rebel) affair. He is more seriously denounced for his disaster at Franklin than for anything else that has subsequently transpired. He hurled two-thirds of his brave men, in four columns deep, eight times against almost the same number of men behind breastworks, through which the muzzles of forty smooth-bore guns kept up a continual fire. The piling up of six thousand dead and wounded men was the natural result. But, then, HOOD must have his share of blame. BRAGG and JOE JOHNSTON have been through the mill.

FRANK CHEATHAM hated BRAGG, and fell out with JOE JOHNSTON. During the rebel retreat through this place, he had the most to say about HOOD. He openly condemned him for everything that had occurred. He blames HOOD for not attacking us at Spring Hill. In this FRANK is right. That was HOOD's best chance at THOMAS, certainly. But Providence might have interfered at Spring Hill as well as at Franklin; and then again, our engines of war throw as destructive missiles in one place as another.

Every public building, storehouse, and every private dwelling of convenience and capacity have been converted into hospitals, all of which are full to overflowing; and the ladies of Franklin, in particular, have done everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded upon both sides. The entire population of the neighborhood, of both parties, have contributed greatly to make the sufferers comfortable. I speak of this because there are upward of a thousand Federal sick and wounded; and the fact is well known, nearly the whole population is rebel—in feeling, at least.

THE FIGHT AT MURFREESBORO.

ROUSSEAU and MILROY held Murfreesboro, and not only repulsed two attacks, but whipped the enemy, under Gen. BATE, severely, outside of the works, a description of which you have already published.

Gen. ROUSSEAU also held nearly all the block-houses south of him, having, after he saw how well Block-house No. 7 held out, reinforced them all between Murfreesboro and Tullahooma, and filled them with food and powder.

The rebels were in Murfreesboro several times, but all the Federal property had been removed to the immense fort, which is one mile this side of town.

It is believed that the railroad between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga is damaged but little, if any. The lines were working up to the commencement of the battle of Nashville, and at that time all the important places on the road, including Bridgeport, Stevenson, Decherd, Tullahooma and Chattanooga, were secure and safely garrisoned. The Chattanooga and Knoxville road had not been interfered with, and no rebels at all had shown themselves north of Chattanooga.

RAILROADS, ETC.

Even had our immense railroad system been completely wrecked, THOMAS' victory would have been a great one. But the two great roads are hardly crippled. Trains of hospital cars run up to the battlefield every day, and the wounded were safely removed to Nashville without leaving their stretchers, while return trains brought rations to the army. The telegraph was reëstablished as the army moved, and is now working beyond Spring Hill. The trains have been running to and from Franklin for two days. The immense railroad bridge will be completed to-morrow night across Harpeth, and on Thursday trains will run to Duck River.

Telegraphic communication will be opened to-night between Nashville and Murfreesboro direct, and by Saturday at the furthest, the road will be in running order.

The Northwestern road has not been injured, except that some tressels were destroyed by a party of bushwhackers a few days ago.

The Louisville and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Clarksville roads have not been molested. The Cumberland River is in good boating condition.

HOOD—HIS LOSSES.

Now that HOOD has sustained the disaster of all disasters, his friends are few and his enemies many. Those who most loudly denounce him are rebel sympathizers, who would not help him fight. Thousands now weep for the young men he has slaughtered; and tens of thousands of those who were the first to welcome HOOD into Tennessee with great rejoicings, now wring their hands with grief, and stamp their feet with despair, and curse the man who has shrouded their State with ruin and desolation. Every one asks: "What did he come here for?—he could not take Nashville." I will add, that these same people—or, at least, many of them—believed that Nashville would fall, and so stated among their friends.

Now, taking everything into consideration, HOOD's march upon Nashville was strictly military. But he didn't march rapidly enough. Now, let us see if there was anything unmilitary about it. He left Jonesboro, Ga., with his whole army, for the express purpose of tearing up the railroad in SHERMAN's rear, and cause the latter to evacuate Atlanta. FRENCH's division struck the road at Big Shanty, but was afterward whipped at Alatoona. FRENCH joined HOOD immediately after. The latter attempted to hoodwink the Federal commander at Resaca, but failed. He then tried to carry the place by assault, and failed. Subsequently he captured Dalton, and after tearing up the road for a few miles, threatened Lookout Mountain, and then Bridgeport. SCHOFIELD was at Chattanooga with twelve thousand men, and SHERMAN was in his rear with his whole army, except the Twentieth Corps, which was left at Atlanta.

In Lookout valley SHERMAN's advance skirmished with HOOD's rear. HOOD thought he had accomplished his purpose, and with a bound urged his army to Corinth, where everything was in readiness for his escape. FORREST had destroyed the Decatur and Nashville Railroad, to prevent us sending down troops to Decatur to head him off, and HOOD was safe. SHERMAN never would have caught him in the world. It would have been a wild-goose chase, and SHERMAN knew it. So he takes the bulk of his army, and goes back to Atlanta, and leaves THOMAS to watch HOOD, with two corps, greatly reduced in numbers. HOOD, of course, in the meantime, had heard of this, and halted his army at Corinth. An army must have an object. THOMAS was at Pulaski with twenty thousand men. HOOD was in the neighborhood of Florence and Corinth with thirty thousand men, where he remained two weeks, waiting for TAYLOR's corps of ten thousand men. These arrived, and he moved against THOMAS with forty thousand veteran troops, ten thousand of which were brave cavalrymen, under the ubiquitous FORREST. HOOD moved his advance direct upon Nashville, and of course THOMAS fell back to Columbia, and then across Duck River. HOOD, with an army twice as strong as our own, pushed THOMAS, and the latter fell back to Spring Hill, where HOOD had a good chance to strike. As soon as the trains were all up, THOMAS again fell back—this time to Franklin. The battle of Franklin occurred, and the rebels were badly whipped, but were still stronger than THOMAS' army by fifteen thousand men. So THOMAS fell back to the fortifications at Nashville. In fifteen days after THOMAS' army had been reinforced by A. J. SMITH's corps of about 12,000 veterans, 8,000 green troops, and commands from Chattanooga and Johnsonville, numbering 8,000 more. The only thing, therefore, unmilitary about HOOD's whole movement is that, after discovering that he could not take Nashville, he did not move away from THOMAS upon some dark night.

The following will be found a nearly accurate estimate of the whole rebel loss, including the battle of Franklin.

Killed and wounded at battle of Franklin (statements of FRANK CHEATHAM and others)	5,500
Killed and wounded before Nashville on the 15th inst.	1,000
Killed and wounded before Nashville on the 16th inst.	2,000
Killed and wounded subsequently	200–8,700
Prisoners taken at battle of Franklin	1,000
Prisoners taken on the 15th inst.	2,000
Prisoners taken on the 16th inst.	3,000
Prisoners taken subsequently	1,500–7,500
Total rebel loss	16,200

There have been 2,500 wounded rebels taken at Franklin, which swells our list of captured men to 10,000.

ROUSSEAU claims to have killed and wounded 300 at Murfreesboro, and captured 153. This swells the entire rebel loss to 16,500.

GUNS CAPTURED.

Cannon captured on the 15th	16
Cannon captured on the 16th	28
Cannon captured at Murfreesboro	2
Cannon captured subsequently	3
Total pieces	49

HOOD has also lost during his campaign seventeen general officers killed, wounded and missing, as follows:

Killed—Major-Gen. CLEBURNE. Brig.-Gens. Granberry, Gist, Stahl, Williams and Adams.

Wounded—Major-Gen. Brown, Brig.-Gens. Carter, Manigel, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott.

Prisoners—Major-Gen. Johnston, Brig.-Gens. Jackson, Smith, Rucker and Gordon. The rebel Gen. Quarles, who was wounded at Franklin, has been taken, which swells the list of general officers captured to six. I will give the Federal losses in my next. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

FROM GEN. THOMAS'S ARMY.

Hood's Advance at Florence—His Army Crossing the Tennessee River—No Fighting.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 28—3 A. M.

From escaped prisoners who have just arrived from Florence, I learn that the advance of HOOD's army reached Florence on the evening of the 1st, and during the whole of next day his infantry was crossing the river.

From Duck River HOOD retreated rapidly to the Tennessee, his main army not once making a stand. Our cavalry crossed Duck River in time to have an occasional brush with FORREST's force, who covered the enemy's retreat. No fighting of any consequence, however, has occurred since the affair at Spring Hill. It is safe to say the Tennessee is now free from rebels.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Wreck of the Bark Burnside—Three Survivors Rescued by the Steamship City of Dublin—Loss of Life and Great Suffering.

Capt. JOHN EYNON, of the steamship *City of Dublin*, arrived yesterday, reports: Dec. 17, in lat. 49° 41', lon. 31° 14', fell in with a wreck, on approaching which the steamer's wheels were stopped, and one of the ship's life-boats manned and lowered immediately, in charge of the second officer, Mr. PETER FLETCHER, who in the most daring manner, in the face of a high sea, succeeded in rescuing from the wreck three survivors, named GEORGE SMITH, steward, of Liverpool; GILBERT DUNCAN, a seaman, of Shetland; and JOHN JOHNSTON, a seaman, of Guttenbergh, Norway. The remaining ten, whose names we have not learned, had perished. The wreck was the British bark *Burnside*, of Greenwich, and when first seen had her fore lower mast standing, and part of the rigging; also the lower mizzen-mast. The extreme fore-and-aft part of her seemed to be occasionally above water, but the whole main deck was immersed, and the sea making a clean breach over her. Upon approaching her, the three men were seen standing by the rudder-post, and occasionally immersed in the water. Their condition was most deplorable, having scarcely any clothing about them, except some pieces of old sail, tied with bits of spun yarn, their flesh, and particularly their arms, feet and legs, were swelled, and of a putrid appearance, in some places broken out in boils, and they were so weak and exhausted that it was with great exertion and the excitement of their being rescued that enabled them to stand. Having been got on board the steamer in safety, they were finally cared for by Dr. BLACK, and on their arrival in this port were convalescent and able to walk about.

From the statement of those men it appears they left New-York for Greenock, laden with oak timber, with a crew of thirteen, all told, on the 8th November. She had fine weather up to the morning of December 7, when it blew a strong gale from SW. with high sea, which washed away the galley and deck house forward where the crew were quartered, lost one of the two boats, washed away the bulwarks, thus being left without the means of cooking food and without shelter. The bark was then hove to under close reefed maintopsail, and all hands were kept constantly at the pumps, where they were lashed. She had at this time seven feet of water in her hold, which kept gaining on the pumps until 5 P. M. of the 11th, when the gale seemed to abate, when the foretopsail and foresail were set and the bark put before the wind, when she fell over on her beam ends, bursting the hatches and main deck, carrying away the remaining boat and the deck cabin, with all the stores, and as every one was on deck at the time, every one was washed overboard. Six managed to get on board again; the remaining seven were seen no more. The Captain got into the main rigging, with his head but just above water, the second mate got into the fore rigging, and the three survivors, with a boy were enabled to get into the mizzen rigging. The ship remaining on her beam ends, with her masts and loose sails in the water, for about an hour and a half, when the foretopmast, mainmast and mizzen-topmast gave away, carrying the capstan with them. She thus became relieved, and righted, her decks amidships under water, and the two ends about two feet above the sea, which went clean over her the whole time.

When daylight appeared on the 12th, the second mate was seen lashed in the fore rigging, and apparently dead, and not being able to get near him, he remained there until Wednesday, the 14th, with his head down and feet up. Eventually the sea washed him to pieces, a part of his body remaining in the rigging when the others were rescued. The boy who got into the mizzen rigging with the survivors, perished from cold and fatigue, on the morning of the 12th, and was washed away from them soon after they observed he was dead. The survivors, soon after the vessel righted, gained the monkey-poop. A small space aft, about four by ten feet, and raised above the main deck about two feet, upon which formerly stood the wheel. Here they lashed themselves to the rudder-post; but the sea, which was constantly breaking over them for six days and nights, would occasionally carry one of them adrift, but, with the assistance of his fellow-sufferers, would regain his position. It was from here the boy was washed away when dead, and from whence they were rescued by the men from the *City of Dublin*. For the six days they were on the wreck, they were without food, except a few pieces of biscuit which floated near them, which were saturated with salt water. Fresh water they had not a drop of, and were without clothing, except the wet pieces of canvas which the man JOHNSTON managed at great risk to cut from the mizzen-mast, where it hung the first day.

The three men are now landed, and will probably be in the charge of the British Consul.

The bark *Burnside*, Capt. DALGANO, cleared hence Nov. 17, for Greenock.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The bark *E. N. Harrington*, from Smyrna for Boston, while running into the bay this morning in a thick fog, got ashore on Wood End, where she remains this afternoon, in an easy position. The wind was S. W., blowing directly on shore.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

A NEW MOVEMENT ON FOOT.

Expedition into Southwestern Georgia.

UNION PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

Rebel Theory of Sherman's Future Operations.

Branchville the Next Point to Fall.

A MOVEMENT NORTHWARD INTO VIRGINIA.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—10:30 P. M.

To Major-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

The following extracts from the Richmond papers of to-day have been received by the department:

"The latest official advices from Georgia indicate that SHERMAN has already followed up the occupation of Savannah by sending a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry upon an expedition, whose destination can only be guessed at from the direction in which it has moved. These troops are reported to have gone toward the Altamaha River, and we shall no doubt next hear that they have crossed that stream and are moving to Southwestern Georgia, in quest of the prisoners of war who were supposed to be at Andersonville.

"SHERMAN's programme for his grand campaign northward seems to be no secret. He will start from Port Royal and move straight for Branchville, the point of junction between the Georgian and Carolinian Railroads. He then proposes to follow the main lines of railroad toward Virginia, stealing and murdering as much as he can by the way. All very fine; but if SHERMAN proposes, LEE disposes."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Capture of Savannah—Spirit of the Press.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 21.

To the Citizens of Savannah:

By the fortunes of war we to-day pass under the authority of the Federal military forces. The evacuation of Savannah by the Confederate army, which took place last night, left the gates to the city open, and Gen. SHERMAN, with his army, will, no doubt, to-day take possession.

The Mayor and Common Council leave under flag of truce this morning, for the headquarters of Gen. SHERMAN, to offer the surrender of the city, and ask terms of capitulation by which private property and citizens may be respected.

We desire to counsel obedience and all proper respect on the part of our citizens, and to express the belief that their property and persons will be respected by our military ruler. The fear expressed by many that Gen. SHERMAN will repeat the order of expulsion from our homes which he enforced against the citizens of Atlanta, we think to be without foundation. He assigned his reason in that case as a military necessity. It was a question of food. He could not supply his army and the citizens with food, and he stated that he must have full and sole occupation. But in our case food can be abundantly supplied for both army and citizens. We would not be understood as even intimating that we are to be fed at the cost of the Federal Government, but that food can be easily obtained in all probability, by all who can afford to pay in the Federal currency.

It behooves all to keep within their houses until Gen. SHERMAN shall have organized a provost system and such police as will insure safety in persons as well as property.

Let our conduct be such as to win the admiration of a magnanimous foe, and give no ground for complaint or harsh treatment on the part of him who will for an indefinite period hold possession of our city.

In our city there are, as in other communities, a large proportion of poor and needy families, who, in the present situation of affairs, brought about by the privations of war, will be thrown upon the bounty of their more fortunate neighbors. Deal with them kindly, exercise your philanthropy and benevolence, and let the hearth of the unfortunate not be deserted by your friendly aid.

Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The morning accommodation train from Providence, for Boston, collided with a freight train. The engineer of the passenger train, A. MUNROE, was seriously injured. No other person was hurt. The track will soon be cleared.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The schooner *Vandalia*, of Harrington, from New-York for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Chatham Bar on the night of the 24th. Crew saved. Vessel a total loss.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

It is understood here that Gov. FENTON has appointed Hon. B. BROCKWAY, formerly member of Assembly, and at one time editor of the Watertown *Reformer*, as his Private Secretary.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

W. L. LOVELACE, of Montgomery County, was elected Speaker of the House to-day, and Mr. DYER Chief Clerk. Both are Radicals.

No News from Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

No news has been received from Fortress Monroe this morning.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city.

Capital stock	$22,330,000
Loans and discounts	45,746,000
Specie	3,956,000
Due from other banks	11,431,000
Due to other banks	5,470,000
Deposits	23,222,000
Circulation	7,732,000

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a special meeting of the Board, last evening, the President, JAMES M. MCLEAN, Esq., in the chair, a communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, reporting the names of members elect for 1865, and a petition for advance of salaries was read from the teachers and others who are now employed by the Department. After desultory discussion the Annual Report of the Finance Committee was rendered, showing the total receipts for 1864 to have been $1,787,043 84, the expenditures $1,862,161 38, and the overdraft for warrants that have been drawn to date $75,117 54. An appropriation of $3,592 72 was voted to cover expenses above the amount that had been appropriated for repairs in Ward School No. 29, in the Twenty-first Ward. The Board confirmed the appointment of Miss FRANCES A. STEVENS as Principal of Primary School No. 6, in the Eighth Ward. Mr. JOHN T. BARNARD, who a year ago contracted to supply coal for the city schools at $8 90 a ton, sent in a petition for relief, and a majority report proposed that the Board allow the petitioner $10 65 per ton of 2,240 pounds, being $1 75 per ton above the contract price. A minority report, rejecting Mr. BARNARD's application, after animated discussion, prevailed. After the customary vote of thanks to the President and Clerk for the urbanity and fidelity with which they had discharged their duties during the year, and several very happy congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. HASKIN, ROOSEVELT, MILLER, SMITH, WEST, SMITH, and FARR, the Board adjourned without day.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2304, 2818, 2866, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928. *Part II.*—Adjourned without day. *Part III.*—Case on; no calendar.

Infringers of Sewing Machine Patents.

On the 10th day of December, 1864, three men, Leopold Heidt, Adam Gubing and Ernst Koerbel, were sentenced by the United States Court to imprisonment for making, selling and using sewing machines in violation of an injunction, and besides Heidt was fined $250 and ordered to remain in prison till he should pay it.

On the 17th day of December, 1864, William Hartwig was arraigned before the court for a like offence, and, on motion of George Gifford, Esq., counsel for the proprietors of the sewing machine patents, he was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and ordered to pay a fine of $100, and to remain in prison after the expiration of the thirty days, until the $100 should be paid.

Albert Heusser, who had also been arrested and given security in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance, failed to appear and forfeited his bail, his security becoming liable for it. He has since been re-arrested and committed to prison.

There have now a large number of persons been punished by imprisonment and fine, both for *making* and *using* sewing-machines in violation of injunctions. One man, Mazzini, was fined $750 for making and selling ten machines, and was kept in prison till he paid it.

The learned Court, on sentencing the prisoner, William Hartwig, on the 17th of December instant, Judge Shipman presiding, stated as follows:

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

In this case the respondent, William Hartwig, was regularly summoned into this court to answer to a bill in equity, filed by the complainants, praying, among other things, that the respondents might be commanded and enjoined by a decree of this court from manufacturing and selling sewing machines made in accordance with the complainants patents. After due proceedings were had, the court found that the respondent was violating the rights of the complainants secured to them by a patent issued in conformity to the laws of the United States. A decree of the court was entered, and a copy served on the respondent, enjoining him to desist from violating the rights of the complainants under the patents. This decree the respondent was bound to obey. It did him no injustice. The right to make and sell sewing machines after this pattern belongs exclusively to the complainants. They either invented it or purchased it of the person who did invent it, and it is now their exclusive property. The respondent has no more right to manufacture and sell such machines without the consent of the complainants, than he has to take any other property without the consent of the owner. The property in an invention is just as absolute and the rights of the owner just as sacred as those relating to any article of value whatever. To protect this property is one of the duties of this court, and it is quite time that the respondent, and a large class of persons like him, should understand that this duty will be performed with a degree of vigor which will secure the object sought. Parties like this respondent must understand that violating the decrees of this court can be neither a safe or profitable business. I have dwelt longer on this subject than I should have done, but for the fact, so frequently brought to my notice, that many individuals are constantly violating the rights of the complainants to the exclusive privilege of making and selling these sewing-machines. Those who make, sell or *use* a machine made after the plan of the complainants, without their consent, are guilty of infringing their rights. The notion that one can *use* a machine which has been made and sold in violation of a patent, without incurring any liability, is quite erroneous. He has no more right to *use* than he has to make or sell a patented machine, without the consent of the owner of the patent. The rights of the complainants are extensively violated in this city by those who make and sell, and those who use these superior sewing-machines. This respondent is one of those engaged in this illegal business. As already stated he was enjoined by the decree of this court to desist. But he disobeyed that decree, and is now before the court on attachment for contempt in disregarding its mandate. The matter has been thoroughly examined, and the respondent has been heard by counsel. But he is clearly guilty. He has asked a mitigation of punishment on the ground of affliction in his family. But this is no excuse—affliction and transgression often go together—and when men are tempted to violate the law, or disregard the authority of courts, they should remember that, by yielding to that temptation, they will, almost certainly bring sorrow upon their innocent families and friends. Had the respondent given heed to this, he might have been to-day ministering to the comfort of his afflicted family, instead of being consigned to prison.

JUDGMENT.

You, William Hartwig, have been found guilty of violating the decree of this court enjoining you against making, selling, or using sewing machines, in violation of the rights of complainant, and it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, that you pay a fine of one hundred dollars and be imprisoned for thirty days.

The prisoner was then remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night, passed a resolution offering bounties to volunteers, payable in city bonds, as follows: Three years' men, $500; two years' men, $400; one year men, $300. The following named Aldermen were appointed a Special Committee on Enlistment: Aldermen Gainey, Decker, Terry, Pangborn, Gaddis and Kane. The quota on the last call will be about six hundred men.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 28, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R	111¼	100	Mariposa M. C.	b30 21
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	116¼	1500	do.	20
6,000	do.	116¼	500	do.	20⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.	108⅛	600	do.	20⅜
1,000	do.	108¼	100	do.	21
1,000	do. new iss.	108¼	100	do.	b30 21¼
50,000	do. new iss.	108¾	500	do.	19
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74. C.	112	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅜
539,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	101⅜	400	do.	103⅜
25,000	do.	101⅝	1000	do.	104
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Ap. & Oct.	120¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅝
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96⅜	200	do.	s30 114
5,000	Va. State 6s.	50	100	do.	c 114⅜
3,000	M. 6s 1st, to Pacific R.	67¼	100	do.	c 114⅜
10,000	Conn. State 6s.	103	1300	Erie Railway	86⅜
10,000	Ohio 6s, '75.	102	600	do.	86⅝
25,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅜	100	do.	b4 86⅜
5,000	do.	33⅜	100	do.	s30 86⅜
15,000	do.	33⅜	300	do.	b30 86⅜
500	Clev. & P. 4th M.	80	150	Hudson R. R.	116⅜
3,000	Erie 5th M.	105	400	do.	b15 117
9,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	110	100	do.	s10 116⅜
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan.	122	200	Sixth-Av. R.	110
5,000	Mich. S. S. F. 8s.	106	200	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
3,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100⅜	600	do.	71⅜
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	90	200	Cle. & Pitts.	96⅜
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	97	400	do.	b10 96
2000	Chi. & N. W.	41⅜	200	do.	s10 96
200	do.	41⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	71⅞
62	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	212	500	do.	b10 72
100	Ashburton Coal.	19	500	do.	71⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co.	195	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	s3 47⅛	100	do.	s10 105⅜
300	do.	47⅜	500	do.	105⅜
500	do.	47⅜	100	Quick. Min.	97
100	Del., L. & Wes. R.	227	200	do.	s3 97
600	Reading R.	114⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	116⅛	300	Mar. M. Co.	20⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	108⅜	100	do.	20¼
5,000	do. new iss.	108⅜	300	do.	21
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	101⅜	800	do.	120⅜
10,000	Treas. N., 7-30s.		100	do.	b60 22
	April & Oct.	120⅜	350	Erie Railway	86⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96⅜	100	Hudson Riv. R.	117⅜
5,000	Am. Gold	220⅜	200	do.	s10 117¼
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅜	200	Reading R.	114⅜
200	do.	104	100	Mich. Cen. R.	116¼
300	do.	s30 104⅜	850	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
100	Canton Co.	36	100	do.	71⅝
50	do.	b30 35⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	96⅜
50	Cum Coal Pref.	47⅜	600	do.	97
100	do.	47	100	Chi. & N. W.	41⅜
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	108	100	do.	b30 42⅛
100	Chi. & Alt.	93			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1200	Erie R.	86⅜	600	Chic. & R. I.	105
100	do.	s10 86⅜	200	do.	b4 105
100	do.	c 86⅜	100	do.	104⅞
100	do.	b3 86⅜	100	do.	s10 104⅞
100	do.	s3 100	100	do.	s3 104⅞
400	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	b10 41⅜
200	do.	s3 71⅜	100	do.	s10 41⅜
100	do.	71	200	do.	41⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.	96	100	do.	b3 41⅜
1100	do.	s3 96⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co.	b3 97⅛
300	do.	s3 96⅜	200	do.	97
200	do.	96⅜	100	do.	s3 97
200	do.	96⅜	100	do.	c 97⅛
300	Mar. Min. Co.	18	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	b3 104
100	do.	s30 18⅜	100	do.	s3 103⅞
1000	do.	19⅜	100	do.	104
500	do.	19⅛	100	do.	s10 103⅞
300	do.	19	200	do.	b10 104
500	do.	18⅝	100	do.	b5 104
1000	do.	20	100	Cum. Coal	47⅜
1000	do.	s5 19⅛	100	do.	s3 47⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Erie R.	86⅜	200	Reading R.	b3 115
100	do.	s30 86⅛	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	b3 97⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R.	118⅛	200	do.	s3 97
300	do.	s3 118⅛	200	do.	97
100	do.	s10 118⅛	200	Ch. & R. I. R.	105⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	72	100	do.	b3 105⅜
300	do.	s3 72⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	s3 41⅜
400	do.	72⅜	200	do.	41⅜
600	do.	72⅜	200	do.	b3 41⅜
100	do.	b10 72⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	71⅜
300	do.	s10 72⅛	100	do.	b10 71⅞
400	do.	b3 72⅜	100	do.	s10 71⅜
300	do.	b3 72⅜	100	Canton Co.	35⅜
200	do.	s3 72⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	s3 20⅜
300	do.	s3 72⅜	200	do.	20⅜
100	do.	b3 72⅛	100	do.	20⅞

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The sales in the Gold-Room in the forenoon were 216¼@217⅛@216¼ ℔ cent., up to 1:30 o'clock, when, on various rumors of the failure of the attack on Wilmington, and of disaster to BUTLER and PORTER, the bidding was run up to 220@221 ℔ cent., and at a later hour to 223@224 ℔ cent. The contradiction of these rumors, some of which were so plausible as to have come over the wires from Washington to the Associated Press, was not made public until after the close of the regular 'Change hours. At 4 o'clock Gold had fallen back to about 219¾ ℔ cent. At the time of writing this report it was not known on the Street how or by what means, fair *or foul*, the reports were started at Washington, but the momentary use intended to be made of their worst phase in the New-York Gold-Room was clear enough. The export of Specie by the Cunarder to-day was $534,225.

The Government Stocks at the Stock Exchange were active for the 10-40s, and a fraction higher than yesterday for the 5-20s and 6 ℔ cents of 1881. A fair business was also done in Governments on Wall-street. The sales of the 10-40s at the Stock Board amounted to $599,000.

The Railways were steady through the day. The speculation was not very active, but there was no decided pressure to make either cash or contract sales. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was renewed excitement in Mariposa, and the decline was perceptible from 27⅞ yesterday afternoon to 17½ ℔ cent., from which the sales rallied to 20¾@21 ℔ cent. The Shares of Quicksilver Company were 2 ℔ cent. higher.

At 4 o'clock there was a general good feeling in the Stock Market, and several of the Railways closed quite firm. The following quotations were made in comparison with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¼	116⅜	Pittsburgh	96¾	97
U. S. 5-20's	108¼	108⅜	Northwest	41¾	41⅝
T. Certificates	96⅜	96⅜	N. West Pref.	71¾	71⅜
N. Y. Central	114⅜	114⅜	Rock Island	106	106⅛
Erie	86⅜	86¼	Fort Wayne	104	104¼
Hudson	116⅜	118¼	Cum'land Coal	47⅜	47
Reading	115	115	Quicksilver	96⅜	98
Mich. Southern	71	75	Mariposa	27⅜	20¾
Illinois Cen.	125⅛	125⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	33¾	33⅛

There was a good inquiry for Money from Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. on call. The rates on Merchant paper outside of Bank are higher, 7½@10 ℔ cent. per annum.

The sudden and heavy fall in the Mariposa speculation yesterday and to-day is ascribed by rumor to bad news from the mines, where some serious obstruction has been encountered in the working of one of the leads or tunnels. As similar difficulties have occurred before, it is possible that the effect of these advices may prove but temporary. The stock has been dealt in for some time past merely as a fancy lottery, and its ups and downs of 10@12 ℔ cent. have ceased to excite any general surprise on the Street. The party inside the organization had the credit of selling yesterday on "early information." There is no telling how soon they may be buyers again on suddenly "improved prospects."

The half-yearly Dividend of the Continental Bank is 4 ℔ cent.; Bank of the Commonwealth, 5 ℔ cent.; People's Bank, 4 ℔ cent. The Broadway Bank managers, it is stated, propose to their shareholders to go into the National System. The Broadway is the fiscal agent and depositary of the City Chamberlain. The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	105
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. Amer.	105
Merchants'	116	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan, x. d.	125
America	140	Peoples' x. d.	106
City	155	Market	102
Chemical	600	Nassau	110
Mech. & Traders'	128	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce	115	Atlantic	106
Ocean	95	Imp. and Traders'	105
American Exchange	129¾	Central National	104
Pacific	165	Fourth National	97⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105	Alton & T. H. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '87	100	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107
Erie 1st mort. '83	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	105	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '88	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108
Hud. R., 7s, 1st m., '69	106	New J. C. 2ds	112
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82	122	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.	80
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ℔ c. 1st	130	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.	106
N. I. G. Line...	100	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	106	At. & G. W.	90
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Peninsular R. R. B.	85
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c, '75	114		

Messrs. JEROME, RIGGS & Co., Private Bankers of the New-York Stock Exchange, (No. 46 Exchange-place,) have commenced the issue of a Weekly Circular, for foreign as well as home circulation, on the state and quotations of the Stock and Money markets; the current traffic and condition of the American Railways, and the look of the Financial affairs of the country generally. We copy, in another place, the opening views of this prominent house on the value of Railways as an investment.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,223,709 97; for customs, $142,000; payments, $2,044,043 66; on account loan, $402,000; balance, $22,847,936 88.

The transfer books of the Marietta and Cincinnati Company close on 31st inst., preparatory to the lease of yearly dividends.

The Mercantile Bank at Orange, New-Jersey, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable January 3, 1865.

Railways as Investments for Capital.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co.

The value of every property must depend upon the degree of the necessity for its constant and general use. The instrumentality that supplies society with food, and with other articles almost equally indispensable, and is the sole medium for the movement of its members from place to place, must rank vastly higher as an investment than such as depends upon the faith of individuals or of political organizations; or of enterprizes which, while engaged in supplying human wants, are often injudiciously prosecuted, or are liable to push their productions far beyond the ability of the public to consume.

Such an agent of prime necessity is the Railroad. Although only about thiry years have elapsed since it came into use, it now includes all the operations of society. It has created by far the greater portion of the value of the property of the country. Without it there could be neither domestic nor foreign commerce to any considerable extent. It brings together the producer and consumer, who could be united by no other tie. Every day increases its usefulness and power. Society cannot now put forth a single great effort in which the railroad is not the chief agent and actor.

Now this universal necessity for its use measures its value as an investment. In this country such use is not only universal, touching every industrial operation, but of its extent there can hardly be a limit, because no limit can be placed to the extent of its productions and commerce. These productions, whether of agriculture or manufactures, are necessary in geometrical ratio upon the new agencies that are constantly being brought into use. This fact should be constantly kept in mind; the commerce, for example, between New-York and Chicago, is probably four-fold greater in volume and value than it was six years ago, when the latter city numbered a population of 85,000, against 170,000 at the present time. Such traffic now exceeds the capacity of all the lines opened for its accommodation, though these have been increased as fast as the shops of the various companies, aided by those of the whole country, would allow. It is well known that, were the capacity of all the railroads between New-York and Chicago doubled, there would be more freight offering than all them could move.

The railroads of this country, almost without exception, were undertaken, not as investments, but as means for the creation of capital, by the development of resources. The soil a short distance from the seaboard was valueless, because its products could not be sent to market. It was to open outlets, alike for the benefit of the producer and consumer, that almost each line was undertaken. All involved great pecuniary sacrifices to these constructors. They were to create a traffic which in the end was to render them valuable as investments. But years were required for this purpose. The country they traversed was in a great measure uninhabited. It is now teeming with population, supplied with whatever can make their labor in the highest degree productive, so that the chief concern of nearly any railroad in the country is, not how to develop a traffic, but how to accommodate that which is pressing upon it.

The great distance over which freight is moved over railroads is characteristic of this country alone, and adds vastly to the business of our lines. The great bulk of produce brought to market has to be transported from 1,200 to 1,500 miles. The reciprocal current must be equal either in volume or value. The interior devoting itself to agriculture must import by far the greater portion of what is consumed that the farms do not produce. Hence the volume of business passing over our lines equals twice the value of their outward bound freight.

We can foresee no contingencies why the traffic of our railroads should not increase in the future fully as fast as it has done in the past. The return of peace would not diminish it, as its effect would be to stimulate production, while it would not by any means diminish the capacity of our people to consume. Peace would certainly give a great impulse to our foreign commerce. The pacification of the whole country, what now seems probable at an early day, could not fail to have an equally favorable effect upon our domestic trade.

While the traffic of railroads has increased so rapidly and to such an extent as to tax their full capacities for business, the financial condition of the companies was never in such favorable position; they are all relieved of the pressing liabilities that so long consumed their earnings and weighed them down. Their increased receipts have enabled nearly every company to secure any accommodation and means necessary for conducting its business in the most expeditious, economical and efficient manner. At the same time that they have been paying dividends, they have accumulated large sums to be held to meet contingencies that may arise, or for future division, as the case may be. Our railroads, instead of being all borrowers, are now all capitalists, and furnish daily no inconsiderable sum to the loan market.

For the reasons given, and which all can weigh as well as ourselves, we believe no property so well worthy the attention of investors as our railroad securities. These works underlie our whole commercial and social fabrics. They must be used so long as men eat, drink or move. The country has now reached a point in its progress in which the amount of business offering is greater than that which railroads can transact. The financial condition of the companies is almost independent, and as a necessary consequence, their roads are in excellent order. In many cases, this favorable position has been gained by the conversion into construction (but which is not represented either by stocks or bonds) of their earnings through a long series of years. Is there any other interest or investment in whose favor so much can be said, and against which so little can be urged?

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ The "SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE" of JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., inviting attention to the rich oil and coal lands of the "Little Kanawha and Elk River Petroleum and Mining Company" of West Virginia, appears in another column of this paper.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1864. } 1 o'clock P. M. }

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. sixteen City Hall.

Present—James T. Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

The minutes of meetings held December seventeen and nineteen were read and approved.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of paying Twentieth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the steamer of Engine Company number Fifty-two overhauled and altered similar to steam engine number Nine; also, have the wheels of said steamer painted; the same to be done without contract, the cost not to exceed eight hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of paying the annexed bill, from the Board of Aldermen, of Charles Rorke, for distributing reports of Committee on Finance.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance to amend section thirty-four, article three, chapter five, of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Bridget Mulhare, the mother of John Mulhare, for the sum of three hundred dollars, as a donation for injuries received during the riot in July last, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Avenues A, First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That Michael Monaghan shall have the privilege of erecting a recruiting tent in the Park, to remain there during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Peter Doyle, for fitting up poll of the Tenth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Hay, for fitting up poll of the Third District of the Seventeenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas Curtis and Peter Goodheart to erect and maintain a recruting tent in the City Hall Park, provided all recruits there enlisted are enlisted for the benefit of the City and County of New-York, this permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to and through Manhattan-street, to the intersection of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Councilmen, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered as Commissioners of Health, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over,

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolution to pay Luke Dempsey for damages sustained by the building of a sewer in First-avenue, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that permission be given to A. & J. M. Moses to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers four hundred and four hundred and two Greenwich-street, also at number sixty-five Beach-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the resolution and ordinance for the construction of a sewer in Cornelia street, from Fourth to Bleecker streets, approved by the Mayor December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying S. M. Blake for damages sustained by him by reason of fire apparatus being run on the sidewalk.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of paying bills of Wannemacher's Band, amounting to five hundred and twenty-five dollars, in full for music furnished by said band on the reception of Russian officers and Forty-fifth Regiment, and funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Trepp.

Which was laid over;

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Webster moved that when the board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, twenty-fourth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

Which was lost.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, without approval, resolution giving permission to John Mateson to erect a tent for the purpose of recruiting in Chatham-square.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the MAYOR, returning, without approval, resolution granting permission to John P. Kinney to erect a tent for recruiting purposes corner of Canal and West streets.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Hoffman, President of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, in the City of New-York, for six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents, to be by him applied to the payment and release in full of the assessments imposed on the grounds of the said Orphan House for the extension of the Central Park, with the interest due at the time of such payment on said assessment; and then to pay to the said Trustees or their Treasurer the sum of one thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars paid by them to release from assessment for the Central Park, as appears from the books in said Comptroller's office; and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby further authorized and directed to charge the sums so paid to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of three thousand dollars, in payment for the memorial prepared by him for the Corporation of this city, relative to the death of the late John Hughes, Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York, and the said amount be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any other appropriation having an unexpended balance requisite to meet the same.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Special Committee on the matter of resolution of condolence relative to the death of Archbiseop Hughes.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtalin moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Lewis De Graff, President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville M. E. Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-nine cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said church, and to reimburse the said Board of Trustees for moneys paid for assessment and interest on the property of the church, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Saturday, the twenty-fourth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

BILL.

By Councilman Cook—

Bill of Frederick Leperin, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Charles Butler, President of the Trustees of the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Church, and to reimburse them for moneys expended for assessments for sewer in Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and for extending Madison-avenue, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Report, (of Board of Councilmen,) with resolution, to donate to the Industrial School, in Forty-second-street, the sum of one thousand dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by striking out the sum of "one thousand dollars," and inserting the sum of "two thousand dollars.")

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Special Committee to whom was refered the paper relative to the Children's Aid Society.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words: "Also the sum of three thousand dollars for the Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society."

Which was lost by the foll owing vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Webster, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice—8.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Joyce—13.

The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, First Directress of the "Mariners' Family industrial Society of the Port of New-York," for the sum of eight hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, making donation to the Women's Infirmary Association.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander S. Leonard, Pastor of the Church of Saint George the Martyr, for the sum of forty dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment levied upon the property of the said church, located in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for the work of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Saturday, twenty-fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1864.

Present—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremian, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Mas

sidervation of the above paper) declared that the board stood adjourned until Tuesday, twenty-seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

The President being absent at roll-call,

Councilman Houghtalin moved that Councilman Hagerty take the Chair.

Which was carried.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel John S. Neville, Superintendent of the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as a donation to reimburse said institution for expenses incurred for Croton water for the last two years, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles W. Upham, Treasurer of Engine Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount lost by them by the destruction of their house by fire.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Cronin to erect a sign in front of his premises, number thirteen Thomas-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the minority report of the Special Committee on Donations to the Children's Aid Society be received, the committee discharged, and the amended resolution annexed to the report adopted

The President *pro tem.* decided that it was not competent for minority of a committee to make a report until the majority of the committee had reported.

Councilman Jaques appealed from that decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to communicate to this Board the complete figures of the November and December elections of 1864.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that, when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Knickerbocker Engine Company number Twelve to attend their annual ball at City Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday, January three.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Edward Van Ranst, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished committees.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Sylvester Harper, for fitting up election polls of the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Election Districts, Nineteenth Ward, amounting to fifty dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Joseph Triver, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Ninth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William M. Bloomfert, for fitting up poll of the Ninth District, Eighth Ward, amounting to nine dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the resolutions passed by the late Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, William Walsh, Esq., and the late Board of Councilmen, complimentary to their President, Morgan Jones, Esq., be engrossed and framed, at an expense not to exceed three hundred and fifty dollars each, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bills for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, upon said bills being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was laid over.

"An ordinance to amend chapter three, article five, section sixty, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine." (folio sixty-eight,) relative to the fees of the Collector of City Revenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Demilt Dispensary for the sum of one thousand dollars, the same being a special donation toward the payment of its current expenses for the sick poor during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings for the extension of Church-street from Fulton-street to Morris-street: the easterly line of said extension to commence on the southerly side of Fulton-street, at a point three hundred and sixty two (362) feet and six (6) inches distant westerly from the intersection of said southerly side of Fulton-street with the westerly side of Broadway, and to be continued in a straight line to a point in the northerly side of Liberty-street, two hundred and ninety one (291) feet and two (2) inches distant westerly from the intersection of said northerly side of Liberty-street with the westerly side of Broadway; and the westerly line of said extension to be parallel to and eighty feet westerly from the westerly line thereof; said extension to be continued below Liberty-street by widening Trinity-place, on the westerly side thereof, through its whole length, so as to make the same eighty feet in width; and the said extension to be continued below the present termination of Trinity-place to Morris-street, the easterly line thereof to commence at the termination of the present easterly line of Trinity-place, and to continue thence in a straight line until the same shall strike said Morris-street at a point seventy-six (76) feet and eight (8) inches distant easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of said Morris-street with the easterly side of Greenwich-street, and the westerly line thereof to be parallel to and eighty feet westerly from said eastern line thereof to a point in said westerly line, from which a line drawn eleven (11) feet and three (3) inches westerly to the easterly side of Greenwich-street would strike the same ninety-one (91) feet and eight (8) inches from its point of intersection with the northerly side of Morris-street, from which point in the westerly line of said extension to Morris-street said westerly line will be the easterly line of Greenwich-street; the line of said extension from Fulton-street to Morris-street being shown by pink lines on the diagram hereto annexed, and to which reference is hereby made.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that the Justice of the Seventh Judicial District be empowered to appoint a suitable person to act as an interpreter to the Court of the said district, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the said salary monthly.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolutions—first, that Otto Sackerdorf, Esq., be authorized to prepare for the members of the Common Council, two maps showing all the streets and avenues between Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, which have been opened by the Commissioners and confirmed by the Supreme Court, together with date of decree or order of such confirmation; also, streets which have been ceded to the city by owners, together with date of cession by such owners; all the alterations of the plan of the city since 1811 down to the present time; such openings and cessions to be in different colors; such maps to show, also, the street improvements made; that said maps shall be on rollers at least four by eight feet, and on a scale of three hundred feet to an inch; and, when completed, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall retain one map for the use of the members of the Board of Aldermen, and the other map to be delivered to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, for the use of said board; and second, that the expense of such maps, &c., shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, and for which sum the Comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of said O. Sackersdorf, upon producing the receipt of the Clerk of the Common Council for said maps.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Keenan, Hagerty, Jaques, Russell—4.

Councilman Gross moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The President pro tem. announced that several General Orders, being reports of committees, would be read; that any paper objected to would be laid aside or referred, and that those not objected to would be put upon their passage.

Councilman Jaques objecting,

The President moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of carrying out the suggestions of the President pro tem.

Which was carried.

The following General Orders, having been read, were disposed of as indicated.

In regard to those noted as adopted,

Councilman Jaques demanded a division of the question thereon.

The President pro tem. decided the demand out of order, the rules having been suspended.

Councilman Jaques appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

On the vote on adopting such papers,

Councilman Jaques asked to be excused from voting.

The President moved that Councilman Jaques be excused from voting.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues; also, on the west side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted,

Councilman Keenan moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the flagging and sidewalks on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between the First-avenue and a point about two hundred and seventy five feet east of the same, be repaired and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefo. be adopted

Councilman Joyce moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by the Seventh and Eighth avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter-stones be set and the sidewalks flagged on the west side of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and cross-walks laid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be regulated, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the centre of same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Forty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-eighth-street, from the Fifth to the Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid on the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter-stones be set and reset, and a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter-stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb stones in Fifty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, be set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the southerly sidewalk of Forty-sixth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventeenth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be curbed, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Commitee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Eighteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street be repaired and flagged to their full width where necessary not already done, under the direction of the Street Commission, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regraded, and curb and gutter-stones set and reset, and a space four feet wide be flagged through the middle of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter-stones in Forty ninth-street be reset, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventeenth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be curbed, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Commitee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb stones in Fifty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, be set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, be flagged their full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the southerly sidewalk of Forty-sixth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board no now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the board stood adjourned to Wednesday, the eighteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY BELOW COST—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, respectfully informs ladies preparing for the holidays, that, in order to close the business of the season, she now offers her rich selection of Visiting and Reception bonnets at prices much below cost.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION DURING THE HOLIDAYS IN LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS, AT GEO. CAREY'S, No. 415 BROADWAY, and Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL-ST.

The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they have now an OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING WINTER GARMENTS at such REDUCED PRICES that the most skeptical cannot fail to discover that they are the CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hats.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—The most indispensable arrangement for raising the dress in the fashionable style. To be found at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 473 Broadway; No. 27 East 14th-st.; No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the principal Trimming Stores. Price, 75 cents and $1.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, 19th-st., east side.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

858 BROADWAY. 858

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

INDIA GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES, FANCY ARTICLES, ETC. DESIRABLE PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

858 BROADWAY. 858

N. B.—The store will be open evenings to Jan. 1.

BARD BROTHERS' GOLD PENS. The best place to buy GOLD PENS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, IS AT NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE, where you will find a good assortment of Bard Brothers' celebrated Pens, gold cases, silver cases, &c., &c. Call or send for circular or price list.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. A magnificent stock of PIANO AND TABLE COVERS Closing out at low prices. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 369 Broadway.

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We are offering our large stock of watches at retail during the holidays AT WHOLESALE PRICES. The public are respectfully requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, importers of watches, No. 8 John-st., up stairs. N. B.—Agency for the sale of American watches.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, Organocleides, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid. I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

VALENTINES. I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing B. W. HITCHCOCK, Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS. The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

FINE PLATED WARE, Manufactured by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY. Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c. In great variety. HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED. Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE. TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS. We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call. Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS. A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low. Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings. Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR SALE—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red-top salt meadow Hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, a few miles from New-York. The Hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap. J. G. RUSCAK, No. 421 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS; white rags 11 cents; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound. Books and newspapers, 9 cents; old brass, 25 cents; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—THOSE WISHING bouquets and baskets of flowers at New-Year's, can be supplied in the best manner by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st., and Broadway. N. B.—A splendid assortment of baskets on hand to select from.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO.'S" BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A SITUation; is willing to do some washing and ironing; reference from her last employer. Call at No. 13 West 17th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH woman, as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking well; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED girl as a child's nurse; can give four years and six months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 78 West 17th-st.

MALES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NIBLO'S—ALL HALLOW'S EVE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HALF-PAY MAN.

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VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

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HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

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THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway—MEDDAH.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports yesterday from the Wilmington expedition were very conflicting, and partly assumed an unfavorable turn, But the Secretary of War forwards extracts from Richmond papers of yesterday, which contain an official dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, dated Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, 6 P. M., which states that on Monday evening our land forces were reembarked, but that the next movement was undeveloped. BRAGG claims that but two guns in Fort Fisher were disabled, but admits that the fort suffered severely. The buildings inside were burned. It is therefore, untrue that the attack has been abandoned.

SHERMAN is still making efforts to release our prisoners in the hands of the rebels. A large number of them are confined at a point on the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, ninety miles south of Savannah. On the 18th instnnt, HAZEN'S division of infantry, the same which stormed Fort McAllister, proceeded South, in conjunction with a brigade of KILPATRICK'S cavalry. The object of the movement was to release the prisoners. There was no rebel force to oppose it.

The Richmond papers of yesterday, extracts from which are forwarded by the Secretary of War, confirm the destruction of the rebel salt works at Saltville, Va., by Gen. BURBRIDGE. A very large quantity of salt was destroyed, the works dismantled, and several pieces of artillery captured. The rebels, as usual, make light of the loss, but it is evident that it is a severe blow.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from Liverpool, Dec. 10, via Queenstown Dec. 12, orrived here yesterday after a very boisterous passage. Her news is no later than that previously received. The *Peruvian*, reported on Sunday via Cape Race, arrived at Halifax last evening. Some further details of her news is given, but nothing of especial importance.

GENERAL NEWS.

The gold speculators endeavored yesterday to qualify our Savannah victory by bidding up the price on rumors from Washington of disaster to BUTLER and PORTER. The early sales of the day were 217¼@216¾ ₱ cent.; but on the rumors referred to, the offers to-day were rushed up to 224, soon returning, however, to a point below 220 ₱ cent. The Stock Market was generally steady; money in some request.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise yesterday were quite moderate, though buyers, on the whole, had any existing advantage. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, Whisky and Petroleum were depressed. Cotton was quoted rather firmer. The freight market was dull, with 417 vessels of all classes in port.

A letter from Gen. SHERMAN is in Washington, which treats incidentally of our Administration of the war, and the prospects of the rebellion, and which closes as follows: "My idea is that every young and middle-aged man ought to be proud of the chance to fight for the integrity of his country. I would like to see all trade and commerce absolutely cease until this conflict is over; and all who can fight, and won't fight, ought to be killed or banished; and those who won't support those who do fight should be denationalized."

Admiral WILKES was suspended from duty for three years from May 3, 1864, by the sentence of a court-martial. The President has remitted two years of the sentence. This clemency, taken in connection with the well-known personal warfare between the Secretary of the Navy and the Admiral, and the postponement of the time when it is to take effect beyond the 4th of March, is accepted by many as a sure omen of Cabinet changes after the latter day.

A new rebel pirate, the *Shenandoah*, has been let loose on us. WADDELL, formerly of our naval service, commands her. His wife is at Baltimore.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes from Plymouth, N. C., that he has lately made a visit to the iron-clad *Albemarle*. He states that a portion of her casemate and a part of her torpedo arrangement on her bow are visible, giving her the appearance of being about 60 feet in length, but the whole length cannot be less than 175 feet. The parties who made an inspection of the ram on the 8th of this month, state that it would cost $15,000 or $20,000 to raise her, and that her hull is in good condition in every part, save where the torpedo sprung her sides a distance of ten feet in length by four in breadth. It would seem from this that our Government could do nothing better than to have her raised.

Deserters from the rebel army arrived at New-Orleans state that the rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE died recently in Texas of disease contracted during his late campaign in Missouri.

Mr. STANTON, Secretary of War, received through the mails last week a letter containing *four large pills*. There was nothing in the letter to indicate who the donor of the strange gift was.

Recent scouting expeditions in Virginia by our cavalry, have discovered the fact that the rebels have driven all the cattle out of Loudon County. On this side of Bull Run Mountains, however, quite a large number of sheep, cows, hogs, &c., are to be found.

THOMAS SIMS, whose extradition from Boston, under the Fugitive Slave Law, was the occasion, some years since, of so much excitement and indignation, is said to be acting as a United States recruiting agent in Nashville, Tenn.

Both boards of the Common Council yesterday adopted resolutions introduced in the Board of Councilmen, lamenting the death of AUGUSTUS PURDY, of the Street Department. The Aldermen concurred in the resolutions appropriating $20,000 to purchase ROBINSON'S fire telegraph patent, which has yet four years to run, and to pay him for the use of it by the city for the past eight years. They also adopted a number of resolutions increasing salaries—among others, that of the Mayor, from $5,000 to $7,500 per year. Both boards adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

She friends of Capt. CAFFRAY in the Fifteenth Ward last evening presented to that worthy officer a splendid gold watch and chain, valued at $800, and also a $1,000 United States Treasury bond. The presentation was made at the Hone House, by the Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, in very appropriate language, who stated the object of the gift, and eloquently adverted to the useful services of the Captain in that ward during the last four years. The following is the inscription on the watch: "Presented to CHARLES W. CAFFRAY, with a United States bond of $1,000, by the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, as a testimonial of respect and esteem for efficient services during the past four years, as Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct Metropolitan Police, Jan 1, 1865." Capt. COFFRY responded in a happily worded speech, after which Inspector CARPENTER and LEOMAN gave their views relative to the present police system in this city.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday, brought three survivors from the wreck of the bark *Burnside*, which was lost in the gale of the 10th inst. The crew numbered thirteen, ten of whom were lost. The others were for six days and nights lashed to the wreck, without clothing, food, or water. They tell a horrible story of suffering, and their rescue was very providential.

Wendell Phillips on Reconstruction.

It is probable that the question of reconstruction will soon become the dominant topic of the day. The States reclaimed from the rebellion must have some regular civil government, with a settled basis internally, and also settled relations to the national authority. The President has not yet committed himself to any definite scheme, further than is involved in his recommendation that Louisiana be admitted as she stands, and also that the Federal Constitution, be so amended as to prohibit slavery throughout the land. But these points, we take it, are a sufficient index of his general policy. He would not interfere with the internal organization of the reclaimed State further than to exclude slavery from it by constitutional law, binding alike on all.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his studied speech at the Cooper Institute, argues strongly against this. He contends that the Government is bound to make negro suffrage an indispensable condition of re-admission—his special point being that otherwise the negro can have no effective guaranty of freedom or education, or elevation as a man. The negro once armed with the ballot, he maintains, would need nothing else to secure his rights and dignities for ever, He does not favor the Constitutional amendment, because the States would find a way to evade it, and keep the black man, by disqualifications, in a condition which would be hardly better than slavery, though carrying some other name. No constitutional parchment can protect the negro, according to Mr. PHILLIPS; he must protect himself with that strongest of all weapons, the ballot.

Mr. PHILLIPS declares it the duty of the Government to be "color-blind." He himself is anything but that. He sees black, and nothing else. He treats this whole subject of reconstruction purely with reference to its effect, or what he considers to be its effect, on the negro. He makes no account of the white man. The same extravagant devotion to the black race which formerly impelled him to advocate disunion in the hope that the negro would benefit by it, now impels him to resist all attempts to reconstruct the Union, unless, first of all, the negro shall benefit by it. In fact, he let outs his whole *animus* when, near the close of his speech, he says: "I would rather accept the ballot for the negro from the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS, than serfdom from ABRAHAM LINCOLN"—which means, if it means anything, that he would rather have the rebellion succeed if it brought the ballot to the negro, than to have the Union succeed with the negro still left in an inferior condition.

We think it could be very clearly shown that Mr. PHILLIPS' plan of reconstruction would be an injury instead of a benefit to the black man. No ignorant man, white or black, can use the ballot safely to himself. He is sure to be made the tool of others. The ballot, of itself, is no protection, any more than the sword, of itself, is a protection. All depends on the capacity to use it. The black masses of the South, of a voting age, are as ignorant upon all public questions as the driven cattle. This benighted condition cannot be changed during the present generation. Few of these adults, even with the best opportunities, will ever learn to read intelligently; their faculties have been irremediably stiffened and stupefied by slavery. To put the ballot in their hands would be not simply a mockery, but a cruelty.

But even if this were otherwise, there are superior interests to be consulted. The foremost concern is the restoration of the Union. The Union is a union of States. Destroy the States, or break down their essential powers, and the Union is no longer possible. If there is one power which distinguishes a republican State from an imperial province, it is the power of regulating its elective franchise. Give our central Government the right to declare who shall, and who shall not, vote in any State, and you give it absolute authority. The framers of our Constitution never dreamed of including any such power among the enumerated powers yielded by the States. Mr. PHILLIPS himself implicedly recognizes that it is a monstrous anomaly, for he does not venture to ask that the loyal States also shall be compelled to let their negroes vote. He leaves that to their discretion, just as the Constitution leaves it.

His argument that the Constitutional amendment, prohibiting slavery, would be evaded and become a dead letter, tells with far greater force against his scheme, making the negro franchise a condition of readmission. The rebel States once readmitted, who is going to call them to account when they subsequently begin to place restrictions upon this franchise? What penalty will be imposed upon them? If it be said that the public sentiment of the North, speaking through its representatives in Congress, would control this what guaranty can there be that this sentiment may not change? We consider it certain that it would change; that the evils of having admitted such an enormous mass of animal ignorance into our body politic, would inevitably produce a tremendous reaction. It is infatuation to suppose that this negro franchise, thus imposed upon the reclaimed States as a condition precedent to their readmission, would endure. If, as Mr. PHILLIPS claims, there is no permanent virtue in a constitutional amendment to hold these States—even with the privilege of the wronged black man to appeal to the stable national courts—infinitely less is there any such virtue in any Congressional plan, subject, as all such measures are, to the constant shiftings of public opinion.

The only true way is to insure the absolute and complete destruction of slavery of every kind and degree by a constitutional amendment, made broad and explicit enough for this purpose, applied by the National courts whenever and wherever an appeal is made to them, and enforced, if need be, by the strong arm of the Executive branch of the Government. The extinction of slavery thus secured, the repentant and regenerated mind of the South will, naturally enough, imbibe the sentiments of the large immigration that is to flow in from the North, and wisely determine to what extent, if any, the black race can be intrusted with the suffrage advantageously for themselves and for the public interests. To undertake to make this a part of the reconstructive work, soon to devolve upon the General Government, is to violate a vital principle of our constitutional system, and would bring immeasurable trouble and mischief. The simplest and least innovating plan of reconstruction is the safest, and the safest is the best.

Wilmington.

The dispatches about the Wilmington expedition are not very easily comprehended. First came one yesterday afternoon from Fortress Monroe, which was published in the evening papers, and professed to be upon official authority, announcing that both the land and naval forces had returned from Wilmington to Fortress Monroe, and conveying the impression that the expedition had suddenly and unexpectedly proved unsuccessful. It did not seem possible that this dispatch could be correct, as we were otherwise informed that operations were still in progress on Monday last. This first dispatch was soon followed by another from Washington, saying that "it would seem to be a mistake that the naval and military fleet had returned;" that the "Navy Department had no such intelligence," and giving some details of movements. In the course of the night, Secretary STANTON'S official bulletin came to hand; but all it contained regarding the Wilmington expedition was an extract from the Richmond papers of yesterday, which averred that Admiral PORTER'S naval bombardment had done very little damage to Fort Fisher, and that BUTLER'S troops had reembarked on Monday night. We shall have to wait for later advices before we can comprehend the situation at Wilmington.

The Internal Revenue Law—Telling Other People's Secrets.

Amongst the many imperfections of the Internal Revenue Law, the failure to impose secrecy on the assessors of the income tax is certainly not one of the least important. The *Evening Post* commented a few days ago in severe terms on the smallness of the amount returned as their yearly income by great numbers of persons whose style of living unquestionably proves the receipt of five or six times as much, and it recommends sarcastically that Mr. PUTNAM should use the records in his possession to make up a book exposing the fraudulent concealments and evasions of some of our wealthy citizens in their dealings with the Government. It says:

"One man, who was supposed to have an income of over $100,000 from unencumbered real estate, lives like an English nobleman on about $2,800 per year, and another supports a luxurious town house and country place on the prodigious income of $98 02, from which is to be deducted the sum of $2 94 for his bleeding country. Such thrift and executive capacity are unsurpassed in ancient or modern times; and they place many of our fellow-citizens high above that celebrated individual of antiquity who was detected flaying a parasite for his oleaginous deposit and cuticle."

This is doubtless all true, and if true, very disgraceful; but we think that it is also disgraceful that either the *Evening Post* or anybody out of the Assessor's office should know anything about it. In England, the Income Tax Commissioners and their employes are sworn to secrecy, and any revelation of the facts intrusted to them by the taxpayers respecting their private affairs, would certainly insure their dismissal as well as their disgrace.

There ought to be a similar rule here, and that there is not is another illustration of the hasty and slipshod way in which our system of taxation has been formed. Instead of perfecting the details of the tax law, Congress was last session a great part of its time occupied in discussing the origin of the war, and devising means to punish gold speculators. Forcing men to state under oath how much money they have, how much their wives have, and where they got it, is a sufficiently inquisitorial measure in itself, and its execution ought to be surrounded by every precaution that can tend to render it less odious. Nobody likes to reveal the exact amount of his income to the public, or to anybody from whom it can be concealed. The general feeling of the civilized world on this subject is evidenced by the social usage which makes it a gross impertinence to ask for information on this subject, even from one's intimate friends, and a piece of folly to give it unasked. And this feeling of delicacy, so far from being assailed by legislation, ought, we think, to be encouraged and fostered. We live too much in public already. The public morals and manners would both be better than they are if people's private affairs were held in greater respect, and if what passed in people's houses was less frequently looked on as fair matter for street and newspaper gossip.

There are a thousand reasons, which we need not enumerate, why both persons with small and large incomes should, in the great majority of cases, desire to keep all information both as to their amount and their source confined to the family circle. And although the necessities of the Government call for its communication to certain Government officers; we maintain that both policy and morality require that these officers should keep it to themselves, that they should not impart it to anybody except those who are connected with the work of assessing or collecting the taxes, and that they should not make it the subject of gossip, or even of comment to anybody but their own superiors.

Now this rule has not been adhered to here, in New-York. Returns of income are communications as strictly confidential as any communications can be; but they are not treated as such; and are, though not actually on public file, we believe, for all practical purposes open to public inspection. If A wants to know how much B has a year, or how much he made last year, he has little difficulty in finding out, and the whole ward very soon knows it, and is very soon divided into two parties of tattlers about it, one maintaining that he has made false returns, the other that he is an extravagant dog who lives beyond his income; the fact being that it is nobody's business, except his creditors, how he lives.

It is no wonder that there are plenty of false returns, when everybody feels that everything he puts down will be known to the whole city; that his affairs, if he is a man of mark, may be the talk of all his neighbors the day after he swears to his statement, and—what is, perhaps, fully as important, no wonder there are such a large number of persons who make no return whatever, when those whose income is small, feel that in stating the amount they expose themselves to sneers or depreciation in a place in which wealth is every day becoming more and more the measure of position and respect.

Strict secrecy ought, in short, to be imposed on the assessors by law; their records ought to be made confidential communications, and all revelation of their contents punishable; and until this is done, the assessors themselves ought to act like gentlemen, and keep what they know to themselves.

The Southern Press and Southern Sentiment.

It will be extremely interesting to learn how the belligerent press at Richmond relishes the tone assumed by the Savannah journals on the eve of SHERMAN'S entrance into that city. It will be scarcely less interesting to know how the altered manner of the Georgia journalists is regarded by the different rebel organs of New-York, and by their coadjutors in England and France.

When SHERMAN and his army were two hundred miles distant from the commercial capital of Georgia, there was no epithet too contemptuous to apply to the "Yankee invaders" and their Commander. Even the Hibernian patriot, MITCHEL, with the aid of his entire plantation of "fat negroes," could hardly have coined words or phrases fit to describe the scorn in which the Yankee raiders were specially held by the Savannah press.

What was the tone of the same press when poor HARDEE took French leave of Savannah on the night of the 20th of December? Before daylight of Wednesday, the 21st of December, the leading Savannah journal had its runners flying through every street and alley of the town with a protestation of honor, submission, and obedience to the authorities of the United States. "The persons and property of citizens will be respected," shouts the editor. We are dealing with "a magnanimous foe," he further adds, and "it behooves all to keep within their houses until Gen. SHERMAN shall have organized a Provost-Marshal system."

Altogether, the Savannah editor finds the loyal uprisings in his soul too many for him He is not merely repentant. He is prone in the earth. Such is the usual reaction, we believe, according to the severe student of ethics, where the penitent has been charged with special wickedness. The case of the Savannah editor can hardly be peculiar in the South. Georgia is an Empire State, Savannah is its chief city. The Savannah editor, in all that appertains to manliness, we think, may compare with him of the Charleston *Courier*, or even with MITCHEL, of the mythical "plantation stocked with fat negroes."

There is good reason then, we think, to augur from the presence of SHERMAN in the neighborhood of other rebellious towns, just as great and beneficial a change in the rebel mind as has developed itself at Savannah. Georgia has set an example of reviving loyalty, which will doubtless extend to other regions, north and south of Savannah. Most probably the influence of the revival will be felt *last* among the rebels that find shelter in New-York. At all events the organs of the conspirators here show far more industry, spirit and courage than any that can be found South of the Potomac to-day.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss KELLOGG was complimented last evening by one of the finest "houses" that has yet attended the performance of "Fra Diavolo." The lady, on her entrance and subsequently, was received with enthusiastic applause. Benefits are the proper occasions for this display of heartiness, and toward Miss KELLOGG there is but one sentiment. It found vent in every possible manner. The most accomplished artist America has yet produced, Miss KELLOGG is also the most willing, obliging and conscientious. We rejoice to find that her merits are so thoroughly appreciated by the public.

Of the performance of the opera it is unnecessary to speak. The work is now in the prime of its run, and everything goes smoothly. Not everything, perhaps, for last night a chorus singer stood a little out of the line, and the curtain descended on his helmet, which, for him, was anything but smooth. It was indeed a little rough, and he probably thought so.

To-night "Fra Diavolo" will be repeated for the last time this season. The performances are in aid of that excellent charity, the "French Benevolent Society," and all who would hear a delightful opera, and assist in a good cause, should be present. On Friday (last night of the season) "Norma" will be played for the second time.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—The patrons of this establishment—and their numbers of late have sorely taxed its capacity—are now enjoying the luxury of a Christmas pantomime. Of all places in the world for the production of such a work, this surely was the least convenient, and the one that most needed preliminary courage on the part of author and scene-painter. Nor was this alone sufficient. It was necessary that the fairies should be blessed with hardy constitutions and great muscularity in the extremities. The art of tripping lightly through luxurious fields of wonder-land resolves itself, when performed in the ring, to a matter of wading. Although it was not without emotion that we beheld the charming *precioso* standing standing ankle-deep in sawdust, we were yet glad to find that she and her companions were equal to the trying situation. And the dramatist, too, has made a circular introduction, which enables everything to go on literally under one's nose. His rhymes and jokes are capital. The stage-artist, also, has performed wonders. His scenery partakes of the marvelous. Description is out of the question. Suffice it that the two entrances are the places where he displays his talent. Everything from a vision of Elysium to an ordinary street scene, is packed into those rather draughty passages. There is room for the imagination at the Hippotheatron, about the only thing there *is* room for.

In general and broad respects the pantomime of "Blue Bird" is excellent. Tested by the applause and delight of the young folks, it was an emphatic success. It will be played until further notice. Let us add that the regular entertainments here are admirable.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LOVEL'S excellent play of the "Wife's Secret" was revived here last evening, and received with much favor by a fashionable audience. The work is well known to the frequenters of the theatre. It is filled with the picturesque contrasts that belong to the period of the Roundheads and Cavaliers. The story is direct and the interest unflagging. The distribution last evening was in many respects the same as heretofore. Mr. FISHER was *Sir Walter Arnyot*; Mr. GILBERT the *Jabez Sneed*; Mr. FLOYD the *Lord Alden*; Miss FANNY MORANT the *Page*, and Miss IONE BURKE the *Maud*. Of these artists we have frequently written in terms of warm appreciation. They were excellent last evening. The only change in the bill was in the *Lady Arnyot*, which, on this occasion was played by Miss HENRIQUES. The part is an extremely important one, and is peculiar and trying, inasmuch as its intensity begins with the first act and continues to the end. We are glad to say that Miss HENRIQUES—whom we regard no longer as a novice, but as an artist worthy in many respects of the high position she is beginning to occupy—was fully equal to the opportunity presented to her. It is by far the best and most consistent representation she has yet given, and was particularly free from certain tendencies (not yet wholly eradicated) to exaggerate her naturally soft and pleasing voice. A few performances will undoubtedly enable the lady to claim the *rôle* as the strongest in her extensive and rapidly studied repertoire. The play will be repeated to-night and on Saturday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

THE PETERSBURGH FIASCO.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, who have been investigating at City Point the mine explosion before Petersburgh, have completed the examination of the officers who participated in that affair, and returned to this city.

The evidence in the case is very voluminous, and it will appear that more than one officer of high rank will be found culpable. Before the report is completed, a few officers will be examined here.

IRON-CLADS.

The sub-committee, who are engaged in investigating the subject of the iron-clads, will complete their labors by the last of the week. Their report will show that quite a number of these vessels will be almost a total loss to the Government, owing to the manner in which the work has been done.

HANCOCK'S CORPS.

The following additional appointments have been made in Gen. HANCOCK'S corps: Captains, JAS. E. MANSER, EDSON FITCH, and FRANKLIN E. TOWERS. First-Lieut. J. D. BAIL. Second-Lieut. W. W. WILLIAMS.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

THE BOGUS WILMINGTON NEWS.

The *Evening Star*, in its edition to-day, announced the return of the PORTER and BUTLER forces to Fortress Monroe, stating that the War Department had received intelligence of that fact. The authority thus given stamped the publication with apparent truth, and it was accordingly telegraphed North. But a short time thereafter, discovering there was some mistake, word was sent to suppress the dispatch, but unfortunately the telegram was not received in time for that purpose, as it had already appeared in the afternoon papers. But as soon as possible a contradiction of the *Star's* announcement was dispatched, with a statement of the operations of the fleet from an authentic source. The *Star* omitted the paragrayh altogether in its second edition.

A RAIDING PARTY COME TO GRIEF.

Last night a party of rebels, who had been for some time in Maryland, but were prevented from returning to Virginia by reason of the high water, constructed a raft, upon which they attempted to cross the Potomac a short distance above Muddy Branch. Our pickets captured one and fired upon five others, who fell from the raft and were drowned.

THE QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT.

The quota for the District of Columbia, under the new call for the President for 300,000 men to fill deficiencies under the last call, has been fixed at 3,019 men.

NAVAL CAPTURE.

Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE BROWN, of the United States gunboat *Itasca*, writing to the Navy Department from off Pass Cavallo, Texas, under date of Dec. 30, reports that on that day he captured the schooner *Carrier Mair*, from Tampico, about fifteen miles to the southeast of Pass Caballo lighthouse. On the day before he chased aashore a schooner of about 100 tons, which which was bound into Matagorda Bay. The schooner was afterward destroyed by a shell from the *Itasca*.

THE FORT LYON, C. T., AFFAIR.

The affair at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, in which Col. CHIVINGTON destroyed a large Indian village and all its inhabitants, is to be made the subject of Congressional investigation.

REVENUE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending out instructions for the collection of $2 per gallon on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, on and after the first of January next, in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress, which has been approved by the President.

NO ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac River is again navigable, though there is much floating ice.

OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

The mail boats have lately brought to Washington from City Point, a large number of army officers on leave of absence.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan reported to the Treasury Department to day amount to $373,000, and to the 7-30 Loan, $1,500,000.

THE MESSENGER.

The special messenger, with dispatches from Admiral PORTER, has not yet arrived from Fortress Monroe.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Opening of the Cotton Trade—Extraordinary Restrictions—Trade with Mexico and its Prospects.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

OPENING OF THE COTTON TRADE.

I telegraphed you two or three days ago, via Cairo, that Gen. CANBY had received the orders of the War Department relative to the cotton trade with the insurgent States, and that the operations of the Treasury Agent would immediately begin. Gen. CANBY issued yesterday the necessary order to carry out the plan adopted by the Government, and permits are now granted. 330 bales came in to-day. There are many Northern merchants who indulge in very erroneous views of the enormous trade and profitable results which will accrue from the removal of the restrictions heretofore imposed. The system itself is generally believed to be an excellent one. The theory of the policy has been argued to exhaustion. It now remains to be seen how it will work practically. There is not much doubt that a generous flow of greenbacks into the Confederacy will create a new confidence in the Government which that currency represents, and the rebel leaders are not so blind to this fact as many people imagine. But under the rigid restrictions which are continued by Gen. CANBY in this department, the trade cannot help being exceedingly limited, so that those who have indulged in large expectations will be correspondingly disappointed. Neither will the country nor the cause of the Government be much benefited by such small results. Provisions, produce and forage are prohibited to trade, "when applied directly to the use of the enemy's troops;" and Gen. CANBY, utterly and unqualifiedly opposed to the trade any how, can easily prohibit the exchange of such articles, upon the slightest supposition that they are not totally consumed by noncombatants. Boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing in general, are strictly prohibited, "under any circumstances whatever," so that those who would buy cotton within the rebel lines have in fact scarcely any resources of merchandise that are not made contraband. Tooth-picks and tooth-brushes, and cheap religious books, are not, I believe, prohibited transportation and sale. Wooden shoe pegs would come under the list of "contraband," I suppose, because some Yankee in the Confederacy might possibly have the ingenuity and perseverance to whittle the other ends to a point and palm them off for oats.

In the very lengthy and extremely complicated general orders issued by Maj.-Gen. CANBY, there is said to be an interpolation in paragraphs seven and twenty, of the words, "or the Commanding-General of this division," in the former, and, "or the Commander of the Military Division," in the latter paragraph. If this be true, and if it be also true that no secret orders of the War Department confer such powers on the Commanding Generals, then this interpolation is assuredly an unwarrantable assumption, and dangerously interferes with the original intention of the system of trade. I can hardly believe that Gen. CANBY would assume any such authority without he had orders to do so, for he is a man of the most irreproachable integrity of character, notwithstanding he may have the most willful prejudices. I annex the paragraphs referred to for the information of those who may be interested in speculation:

"7. Under the fourth section of the Executive Order, the Commanding Generals at Memphis, Tenn., and New-Orleans, La., will grant permits and safe conducts for supplies, to the extent of one-third of the value of the products *sold and delivered*, as certified by the Purchasing Agents of the Treasury Department, (Form No. 2,) limiting the supplies to such as are not contraband of war, or prohibited by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, *or the Commanding General of this division*, (as hereinafter specified,) and to the place for which, and the route by which, the products are brought in. The value of the supplies will be determined by the market price at the place of sale, and any attempt to evade this regulation, by fraudulent invoices, or by taking out articles that are not permitted, will work the forfeiture of the whole.

20. The authority given to the Commanding Generals at Memphis and New-Orleans, under paragraph 7, of this order, to grant permits and safe conducts for supplies, to the extent of one-third of the value of the products *sold and delivered*, (see 4th section of the Executive Order of September 24, 1864,) does not include the following articles, which being contraband of war, or prohibited by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, *or the Commander of the Military Division*, are not allowed, *under any circumstances whatever*, to pass beyond the lines.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

A few days ago, it was reported quite authoritatively, that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the military authorities, looking toward an immediate reopening of trade with Mexico. Gen. CANBY is, however, yet fearful of the possibility that such trade, particularly by the way of Matamoras, would really be more beneficial to the rebels on the Rio Grande than it would be expedient to allow. There is some prospect that a regular steamship line will be established under very imperious restrictions. It is known that vast quantities of merchandise from New-York are shipped to Matamoras, and traders here are very anxious to learn why the same facilities cannot be extended to the commerce of New-Orleans, now declared an open port, and no longer an insurrectionary district. A lawful trade with the Mexican ports of Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz, would give an immense impetus to the prosperity of New-Orleans, and would be of such importance to Mexico as to create an entire revolution in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and must have a strong influence toward the desirable object of promoting peace in that unhappy country.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE is expected here next week, to inspect the fortifications and military positions of the department. Gen. BANKS' friends are making extensive preparations to receive the General on Saturday by the New-York steamer. Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, is still in New-Orleans, superintending the interests of the Texan Union refugees, of whom there are hundreds anxiously waiting here for the time when the Government will send an expedition to reclaim and reoccupy Texas. Gen. HAMILTON'S wife and children succeeded in effecting their escape from Central Texas, by the way of Galveston, on the 4th, and, with the families of Judge DUVALL, Col. HANCEL, Mr. HARRISON and others, arrived here safely yesterday afternoon. It is two years since Gen. HAMILTON was forced to flee from his home, and separate from his family. The reunion of those who have suffered so much for the cause of the Government was a most joyful and happy scene, and which in itself is a blessed reward for all the toils and privations which these brave and noble hearts have been compelled to endure.

Popular Testimony to Farragut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is proposed that a "popular subscription" of $1 be opened at a dozen places in the city, where ladies and little children might carry their "small" offering to make a sum, if it is only $1,000, for the "gallant" Farragut Fund.

A LADY OF NEW-YORK.

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—An auction sale of a fine collection of original oil paintings by modern European masters, will take place to-morrow forenoon, at the gallery of Messrs. MINAS & SOMERVILLE, in Nassau-street. The collection was selected in Europe by a well-known connoisseur of this city, and contains works by some of the most eminent artists of Germany and France.

PROMOTION AND PRESENTATION.—Capt. MILLON T. HOLBROOK, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers, received his commission yesterday as Lieutenant-Colonel, for meritorious services in the Red River country, and also in the Shenandoah Valley. The evening previous his friends presented him with a sword, sash and belt, valued at $200. Lieut.-Col. HOLBROOK was formerly Captain of the Forty-third Precinct Police of Brooklyn. The presentation was made by Capt. GEORGE R. RHODES on behalf of the members of the police force. Addresses and responses were made and a very agreeable time was passed.

A GIGANTIC CAMPAIGN.

The Next Movement for Major General Sherman.

BRUISING THE SERPENT'S HEAD.

Grand March Across the Carolinas to Richmond.

From Our Special Correspondent,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The capture of Savannah, which forms the brilliant culmination of one campaign, opens *another* campaign, the majestic outlines of which must loom up on the mind of any intelligent student of the military map. The march from Atlanta to the seaboard—a march as long as that of NAPOLEON from the Niemen to Moscow—is impressive rather on account of the wonderful skill and success with which an enterprise of enormous difficulty was worked out, than from any positive material results springing *directly* from it.

Before SHERMAN could begin effective work, it was necessary that he should secure a base and *point d'appui* for his army, and in the execution of his grand move he purposely postponed all minor enterprises until he should have achieved this.

Now of all available military lines on which to establish a base for ulterior operations, that of the Savannah River is the very best. Emptying into the Atlantic, its headwaters touch the great central mountain ridge dividing the eastern from the western theatres of war. A glance at the map will show that the possession of this river severs every line of railway communication between the Atlantic seaboard States and those of the Gulf. Much has been said about the *bisection* of the Confederacy; but until this line was held by a Union force, the South could hardly be said to be really rent in twain.

Gen. SHERMAN has planted himself on this line, and is extending his forces to "hold, occupy and possess" it. To effect this needs but the capture of Augusta, and it will, doubtless, be found that this is his first objective. The possession of Augusta will complete his command of the line of the Savannah, because it will give him the interior railroad, while its vast material importance as the prime centre for the manufacture of all munitions of war, will make its loss an irremediable blow to the enemy.

Given the completion of these preliminaries, it lies within the next ten days, and SHERMAN, turning his face northward, has before him a succession of conquests dazzling enough to fire the most ambitious imagination, and which are destined to annihilate the armed force of the rebellion.

SHERMAN'S *ultimate* objective is nothing less than LEE'S army, now held tight in Richmond by GRANT. But between his present position and his ultimate destination lie the States of South and North Carolina. Now, whatever in these supports the rebellion—whether seaports through which contraband of war finds entry from abroad, or depots of supplies for feeding the rebel force in Virginia, or railroads and rolling stock for the transportation of men and *materiel*, or capital towns whose fall brings distraction, demoralization and dismay to the rebellious population, or negroes which form the working sinews of the rebellion—all lie a prey to his conquering columns. From Augusta he can swing down on Charleston, cutting every railroad on which it depends, and enveloping it as he has enveloped Savannah. This of itself will be a portentous blow at the rebellion, for it will bruise the head of the serpent of secession in its home and hatching-place. But it will not be all; he will have his heel on that haughty State, and on the stiff necks of its rebellious population, who will be humbled and brought low. If our prisoners are still allowed to remain within the confines of this State, they will be released; if they are transferred further north, the rebels, becoming unable to feed them, as they are pressed upon by SHERMAN'S advance, restricting the area from which they now draw subsistence, will have to let them go. Nor does North Carolina lie less open to our arms. And here we may confidently hope not merely for military conquests, but for moral triumphs. If PORTER and BUTLER no not meanwhile take Wilmington—if they are able to do no more than reduce the forts at the entrance of the water highway on which it stands, which will of itself be a great gain in sealing it up for blockade-runners—SHERMAN will certainly give it the *coup de grace*. But there is the best reason to believe that with the capture of the capital of North Carolina, Raleigh, which SHERMAN will take *en route*, we shall witness a powerful spontaneous Union reaction and revival, more fatal to the Confederacy than any feats of arms, however brilliant. Finally, from North Carolina SHERMAN moves up into Virginia, where he joins GRANT in dealing the death blow at the rebellion, the head and front of which is LEE'S army at Richmond.

This programme may to some seem rather a wild sally of speculation than an outline of operation, actually to be realized or even in serious contemplation. And yet I venture to say it is neither more nor less than what will be done this Winter—neither more nor less than what will be an accomplished fact by the opening of Spring. In justification of this anticipation the two following considerations may be presented:

1. What adequate military force can the rebels oppose to the advance of SHERMAN over the lines indicated? Within a stretch of several hundred miles there is absolutely no organized military force that can offer even a show of opposition. HARDEE'S fugitive force numbers but fifteen thousand men, whereof nine thousand are raw militia. With the force added to the six thousand which BEAUREGARD has at Charleston, the aggregate will still be too insignificant to do more than compel a temporary halt before Charleston and perhaps at Wilmington: thence onward the route is clear. Behind him throughout the vast stretch of the central military zone lying between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, he leaves nothing that can harm him. Hood's force, thanks to the succession of telling blows administered by THOMAS, has ceased to be an *army*, ceased to be fit for aggressive action. Indeed, if any considerable remnant of it shall escape the tenacious and remorseless clutch of THOMAS, it will still be no more than the rebels will need to cover points now menaced by advancing columns in the Southwest, and toward Mobile, &c. What remains, in addition to this enumeration? Nothing but the army at Richmond, which the powerful force of Lieut.-General GRANT holds fast there. It is clear, therefore, that SHERMAN, so far as military opposition is concerned, has "all the world before him where to choose." If he has some work to do, it will be only what his army, "spoiling for a fight" and jubilant over the uninterrupted march through Georgia, is most eager for.

2. Putting aside, as settled, the question of opposition from the armies of the enemy, is an advance from the Savannah River, through the States of South and North Carolina practicable, simply as a problem in logistics? In other words, is it feasible as a *march*? Before SHERMAN made his march from Atlanta to the Atlantic, it might have been hazardous to answer this query in the affirmative. But the master-mind that in the month of December conducted his army from the heart of Georgia to Savannah, a distance of three hundred miles, without the loss of so much as a wagon, is equal to the task. It is the prerogative of genius to shame old impossibilities by new achievements. *Mens agitat molem.*

NAPOLEON, discussing the proposed passage of the Splugen, afterward so brilliantly executed by MACDONALD, declared he held that the globe presents no difficulties which man cannot surmount. "Tell MACDONALD," said he, "that an army can always and at all seasons pass wherever two men can set their feet." This is the spirit that animates SHERMAN, whose mind has in many respects an alliance of genius with that great Commander. He has practically demonstrated his ability to perform a task of equal difficulty with that assigned him in the programme of operations above indicated and thereby taken bond for the successful execution of what remains.

It is clear from this outline of the grand scheme now being worked out by SHERMAN, that the military situation in Virginia assumes a wholly new aspect and relations. The expulsion of LEE'S army from Richmond, so far from being, as hitherto, a desideratum, is now an event to be prevented. Indeed, it is presumable that it will for some time be Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S chief aim to hold LEE in Richmond, while SHERMAN presses forward in the execution of his great design. Viewed in its most general aspect, Richmond assumes the character of a pivot, toward which SHERMAN is sweeping, in an immense circumference.

It is a colossal conception, and one that must rivet the attention of every intelligent man. Had some audacious prophet ventured the prediction that an army would be led from the Tennessee River to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the seacoast, and from the seacoast up to Virginia, through a thousand miles of hostile territory, the prediction would have been scouted as the wildest sally of intemperate speculation. Yet we have to day, before our eyes, the successful execution of one-half this scheme; and this accomplished fact is the best guarantee of equal success in that portion of the mighty work yet before Gen. SHERMAN.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Dublin—Illegality of Blockade-Running.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, Capt. EYNON, from Liverpool Dec. 10 and Queenstown Dec. 12, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

She has on board the officers and crew of the bark *Burnside*, of Greenock, rescued at sea.

On the 17th, lat. 49° 41', long. 31° 14', took off three men from the bark *Burnside*, of Greenock, waterlogged. Same day, lat. 49° 36', long. 32°, passed a large screw steamer bearing south eight miles distant, supposed to be one of the German line bound east. Same day, in lat. 49° 31', long. 32° 59', exchanged night signals with steamship *Edinburgh*, bound east.

During the first part of the passage the wind veered from southwest to north every twenty-four hours; middle part, gales from northwest; latter part, moderate and unsettled weather.

The news by the *City of Dublin* is not so late by four days as that received by the *Peruvian*, which was to the 16th inst. Cork papers of the 12th—two days later than our files by the *Africa*—contain no news.

In an action in the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, for an alleged breach of contract to furnish freight for a vessel, Mr. Baron MARTIN pointed out the illegality of all attempts to violate the Queen's proclamation of neutrality by running the blockade.

Arrival of the Peruvian at Halifax—Further Details of Her News.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, from Liverpool 15th, Londonderry 16th, and Cape Race the evening of the 24th, arrived up at 7 o'clock this evening.

Purser BROWN reports: Ship *Montreal* arrived in the Clyde on the 18th. Passed, 18th, steamship *Moravian*, bound east, in lat. 55° 11', lon. 23° 12'. The *Peruvian* yesterday lay off Portland 16 hours in a fog.

The steamship *Etna* arrived off Crookhaven on the morning of the 17th.

Alluding to the *Florida* disaster, the London *Times* says: Assuming it to have been by design, it is not disposed to waste much indignation upon the subject, as the method of procuring and equipping the *Florida* were such violations of neutrality as to deprive the sufferers of sympathy. Brazil is really the outraged party.

The *Times* predicts that Mr. SEWARD will make ample apology.

A blockade-running case has been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the Judge pointed out that all parties in the matter were foreigners, and denounced such violations of the rights of asylum.

A large open-air meeting of the operatives of Manchester, adopted resolutions strongly opposing the recognition of the Slaveholding Confederacy.

Parliament meets on the 1st of February.

The Continental news is meagre.

NAPOLEON was much grieved at the death of MOCQUARD. Marshal VAILLANT attended the funeral, and made an oration, expressing the great regret of the Emperor.

Señor N. LORENTE has resigned the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Señor BENARIDES is his successor.

The Italian capital will be transferred next May.

The breach between the Papal Government and the Prussian Government at Rome is widening.

The *Times*, 16th, (city article) says the reduction in the bank rate to six per cent. is a step certainly in harmony with the state of the market, and will be especially welcomed, from its being calculated to lessen the morbid despondency which has prevailed in all branches of trade since the speculative mania was corrected by the salutary advances up to eight and nine per cent. The demand for discount yesterday was of the average character, under the full expectation that the bank rate would be reduced.

Consols opened yesterday at an advance of one-eighth, and after the reduction had been formally announced another similar improvement took place; altogether, there was little less firmness, and closing quotations were same as the opening. In the share market there was a general tendency to improved prices at the close.

Among the suspensions announced is that of Messrs. BERGER & Co., in the metal trade. The amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

The New Union Central Committee.

In accordance with the proposed plan of reorganizing the Union Central Committee, the following named gentlemen are claimed to have been elected last week from the several Assembly Districts. On Thursday, the 5th proximo, the delegates will meet at the Union Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, to perfect the organization. There are several contesting representatives, and some difficulty may be expected in settling disputes. Among the candidates proposed for permanent Chairman of the Central Committee are Simeon Draper, Abram Wakeman, Waldo Hutchins, William R. Stewart, James Kelley, and E. Delafield Smith:

First District—Henry Smith, John Batterbury, John Hickey, Matthew C. Fordham, Sheridan Shook, John M. Costa, Henry H. Huelet.

Second District—Henry G. Leask, M. J. Ryan, Morris Fordham, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Raymon Condon, Benjamin Chase, John F. Harley.

Third District—Joseph B. Taylor, Samuel S. Wyckoff, Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Thomas Outwater, John J. Sillcocks, James Winterbottom, Wm. Pell.

Fourth District—Andreas Willman, Owen W. Brennan, John R. Lawrence, Charles H. Hall, Geo. McGrann, David B. Dwire, Daniel Sheenan.

Fifth District—W. F. T. Chapman, John J. Shaw, Archibald Bradshaw, Robert Edwards, Alexander H. Keech, Abraham Lent, William Hepburn.

Sixth District—David Miller, George Donaldson, Harvey H. Woods, Nathan H. Hall, Edwin R. Sproul, Simeon Draper, John Fitch.

Seventh District—John W. Thorne, Sinclair Tousey, Wm. H. Gedney, Isaac Travis, Joseph W. Balestein, John L. Taylor, Harman G. Carter.

Eighth District—William H. McKinney, Joseph F. Ellery, Henry A. Smith, John Lewis, Louis Jones, Hugh Nesbitt, Thomas B. Bliss.

Ninth District—Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, Alexander McLeod, William Oston, John Lindsay, John Maralius, Horatio N. Sherwood.

Tenth District—Frederick C. Wagner, Hiram Merritt, Peter Cook, Thomas Little, Robert W. Chapman, Francis F. Resch.

Eleventh District—William R. Stewart, John V. Gridley, Alexander Wilder, Jones L. Hastie, E. Harrison Reed, Abram J. Dittenhoeffer, George Hettrick.

Twelfth District—Simon Hazleton, Seaman Johnson, Daniel Herrick, Lewis H. Waters, Wm. Boardman, Artemus Reybert, James Pearson.

Thirteenth District—Ira A. Allen, James E. Coulter, Wm. J. O'Bryan, Charles Wilmot, Isaac O. Hunt, Wm. V. Leggett, Benjamin Finch.

Fourteenth District—E. Delafield Smith, Jas. Kelly, Waldo Hutchins, Elbert Robinson, James M. Thomson, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Samuel G. Acton.

Fifteenth District—Thomas B. Van Buren, Thomas B. Asten, John H. White, Edward C. Johnson, Rufus F. Andrews, Wm. P. Estabrook, Wm. Haw, Jr.

Sixteenth District—Amor J. Williamson, Wm. H. DeCamp, Charles McCarty, Henry J. Armstrong, Guy R. Pelton, Charles L. Frost, S. D. Van Schaick.

Seventeenth District—Abram Wakeman, Jas. Davis, John P. Canning, Nelson Crawford, Wm. Downing, James Owens, James E. Watson.

A News Circular from Gen. Grant.

WHAT THE FUGITIVE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR REPORTS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following news circular, which was issued to the Army of the Potomac Dec. 23, by Gen. GRANT'S order:

CITY POINT, Dec. 23, 1864.

Major-Gen. Meade:

Copy for Corps Commanders. The following dispatch is forwarded for your information.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF JAMES, Dec. 23, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

A telegraph operator from the Richmond War Office states as follows: BRAGG telegraphed very often from Wilmington to President DAVIS for reinforcements.

The United States fleet appeared off Wilmington the 16th, 17th and 18th. Gen. HIENER telegraphs to DAVIS that Fort Fisher was captured on the night of the 20th.

BEAUREGARD had telegraphed that the capture of Savannah, by unconditional surrender, took place on the morning of the 20th. The news was received in Richmond on the night of the 20th, but was not made public. The force in Savannah was officially reported to be 15,000 to 18,000 men, with HARDEE in command.

GILMER, Chief Engineer of Defences, ten days ago reported only 500,000 rations of meat in Richmond.

Gen. BEAUREGARD telegraphed that after the fall of Savannah, the river would be a base for SHERMAN to operate against Augusta and Charleston.

E. O. C. ORD, Major-General.

Letter from Gen. Kilpatrick.

The following letter has just been received by Mrs. E. SHAILER, of West Point, N. Y., mother-in-law of Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK. She also received the battle-flag of his cavalry, and a silk rebel pocket handkerchief captured at the sacking of Atlanta. The trophies can be seen in the window of TIFFANY & Co.:

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY COMMAND,
TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM SAVANNAH,
Dec. 19, 1864.

MY DEAR, DEAR MOTHER: I am well and safe; have had many hard battles, *but was victorious in all*. We will soon take Savannah. Will write you a long letter to-morrow. Send word to Jersey. Address your letters, KILPATRICK'S cavalry, SHERMAN'S army, Savannah. WILLIE is well. Goodby, dear mother. KILL.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE NATION.—The *Evening Journal* Almanac, which is nearly ready for delivery, will contain the official vote of every State in the Union except California. Giving the figures of the latter State on the most reliable authority at hand, the total vote of the Nation, on President, is as follows:

Lincoln	2,202,510
McClellan	1,792,645
Lincoln's majority	409,865

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE TAX ON BOOKS.—The book publishers met on Tuesday at the Trade Sale Rooms, No. 498 Broadway, to consider the present tax law on books. As the law now stands books are classed among manufactured articles, and are taxed as such, although the paper and other materials used are taxed before they assume the book form. After some discussion, it was decided to ask for an equalization of the burden, whereby the printers and bookbinders might be made to pay their share of the tax now imposed alone upon the publishers. Messrs. Appleton, Harper, and Mason of New-York, Littleton of Boston, and Lippencott of Philadelphia, were appointed a committee (with power to act) to proceed to Washington, and lay the matter before the proper authorities.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

The Fall of Mobile is the next event in ORDER.—According to the latest rebel accounts our forces were within twenty miles of the city on the 13th inst. It is as impossible for treason to oppose the onward march of the Union arms, as for any other tonic, alterative or stimulant in the world to compete with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which, as a means of giving stamina to the feeble, protecting the system against the effects of cold and damp, and curing every form and every consequence of indigestion. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Th Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Holiday Presents.

Ladies shopping for furs for themselves and children will find an endless variety. Civilians, also army and navy officers, will find everything desirable for head-gear Military equipments generally.
WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

A Private Class in Practical Phrenology will be opened at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 389 Broadway, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued Tuesday and Saturday evenings. For terms, apply as above.

Valuable and Convenient.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

The editor of the Westmorland (N. B.) *Times* says a man there has been cured of baldness by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Gift.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.
It is entirely noiseless.
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.
The hemmer, feller and braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair" the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.
Office No. 508 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 159 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Touching the Ladies

With icy finger, Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

New-Year's Calls.

Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Arctic Overshoes,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
WINTER BOOTS.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
The best assortment and quality of Winter Boots in the city, at reasonable prices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Boots! Boots! Boots!—Every variety of boys and youths' Napoleon, calf and patent-leather boots ready made and to measure, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 159 Fulton-st., New-York.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Happy New-Year, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, presents for the holidays, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP—THOMPSON.—On Monday Dec. 26, by Rev. David Magie, D. D., DAYTON C. BELKNAP, of Fort Richmond, S. I., and MARY O., daughter of Thomas R. Thompson, of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

HALLIDAY—STEVENSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., by Rev. Jno. H. Scofield, of New-Hamburgh, WILLIAM HALLIDAY, of Glenham, and SARAH, daughter of John Stevenson, of Wappingers Falls.

HICKOX—CHURCH.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, by Rev. Dr. Currie, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, CHARLES R. HICKOX and HELEN E., youngest daughter of the late Col. James C. Church, of Fort Hamilton.

LOCKWOOD—BEERS.—In St. Peter's Church, at Portchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, AUGUSTUS H. LOCKWOOD, of New-York, and AMANDA G., youngest daughter of James E. Beers, of Portchester.

DIED.

BENDER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 28, Mrs. ANNE W., wife of Jacob Bender, aged 26 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 744 3d-av., corner of 50th-st.

BATES.—At Boston, on Monday, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, JENNIE, only child of George T. Bates, and granddaughter of William T. Livingston, of Buenos Ayres, South America, aged 2¾ years.

☞ Quincy, Ill., papers please copy.

BALCH.—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, CLARENCE ELLSWORTH, son of Rev. Wm. S. and Mary A. Balch, aged 4 years and 9 months.

BLEDSON.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 24, TARQUIN CHARLES BLEDSON, a printer, formerly of Richmond, Va., aged 23 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM B. COOPER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of 1st-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DUER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 26, ANNE, widow of the late John Duer, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.

FANNING.—On Friday, Nov. 4, at Camp Grace, Texas, of fever, HENRY H. FANNING, U. S. N., late of Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

He leaves a sorrowful mother, brother and sister to mourn his loss.

FANNING.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, SOLOMON FANNING, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his son, Charles Fanning, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, MARGARET, only child of the late Capt. V. Freeman, of Brewster, Mass.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her stepfather, Mr. J. Kedey, No. 202 West 30th-st., without further invitation.

FORBES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, Col. JOHN W. FORBES, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 22 North Moore-st., on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

GRUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at the residence of her son in-law, John J. Drake, No. 208 Fort Green-place, after a lingering illness, SARAH E., widow of Edward Grunning, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. James Thomson, John J. Drake and Welford R. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Barbados papers please copy.

MCCOY.—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, RACHAEL, wife of Robert McCoy, deceased, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 235 Christie-st.

POST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, MARY OLIVER, eldest daughter of the late Enoch and Elizabeth Moore, and wife of John Post, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 332 3d-av., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., on Saturday morning for interment.

PENDLETON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 28, at 4¼ o'clock, JOSHUA B. PENDLETON, aged 36 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday evening, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Edward Richardson, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 518 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SCUDDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, at No. 69 East 17th-st., LOUISA H., wife of Henry J. Scudder, and daughter of Prof. Charles Davies, aged 30 years.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

SWIFT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, Dr. WILLIAM SWIFT, U. S. N., aged 85 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, S. F. Phelps and Z. M. Phelps, and the officers of the navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 12 Carroll-park, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. MARY SMITH, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, of this city, in the 80th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Leveridge, No. 317 East 30th-st.

SMITH.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, CAROLINE HAGNER, wife of Daniel Smith, and daughter of the late Henry J. Hagner, aged 36 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, ADELAIDE J., wife of John Williamson, of consumption, aged 29 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 283 9th-av.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, ARAMINTA, wife of Charles Watkins, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Christopher-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

WESSELLS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of his brother, Paramus, N. J., FRANCIS WESSELLS, late of the City of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Friday morning, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

P. L. ROGERS' SONS'
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING STORE.
Our friends and the public are hereby informed that the business of the late P. L. Rogers is conducted by his SONS on the same liberal terms as heretofore.
No. 214 BROADWAY,
UNDER BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
and directly
OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS.
$90 TO $700
100 VARIETIES.
Positively the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT we have ever offered. Also,
BRONZE AND MARBLE MANTEL SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

CLOTHING.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A fine assortment at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WINTER.
If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
P. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices,
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
F. KRETTNA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BOOTS.—BOOTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
NEELY'S FAMILY SHOE-STORE,
No. 348 Bowery, corner Great Jones-st.
LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LADIES' AND GENTS' ARCTIC GAITERS.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
SLIPPERS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!—RUBBER sole Balmorals for Ladies, Misses and Children. These shoes are the pleasantest, cheapest, and most durable ever worn. Warranted to wear six months and over. Only look at them, and you will have no other. For sale by WM. T. ALLEN, Agent, No. 377 Bowery and 290 3d-av.

**BUY YOUR FINE AND

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN KANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
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ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1037, 1188, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of Installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 56 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brake, 20 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in PHILADELPHIA and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24., at 2 P. M.
ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1864.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 21st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
3,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $20,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $6,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.....$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.
Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*
FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY;
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next. (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. THOS. HALE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 26, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1863.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, payable in the city of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that city.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, (less 5 per cent. U. S. tax,) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE Freeport Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of California, will be paid in gold, on and after the 1st proximo, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
B. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.
OFFICES.
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property, embracing upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.
OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.:
Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.
Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,083 to 28,101, inclusive.
One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,563, 142,874.
One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,285 to 16,296, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive; 30,088 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,980, inclusive; 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,081.
All payable to blank, order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.
Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $50 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089. All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.
A. SOWLIS, Cashier.
ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1864.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.
The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.
Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

COAL AND OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—5,000 acres superior mineral and agricultural lands, lying in a compact body on the Clarion River, in McKean County, Penn. This tract is splendidly wooded and watered, and contains 34,000,000 tons of excellent coal, beside other mineral of much value. Is also very good oil territory. The location is admirable, having one railroad within two miles, another passing directly through the lands for a distance of four miles. Price, $15,000. The man who makes this purchase will easily double his investment within one year if he chooses to sell, or, holding the property awhile, will lay the foundation for a magnificent estate. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux, City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTgage Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
No. 2 MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds,
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds,
Albany City 6 per cent. Bonds.
DEC. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864. EUGENE KELLY & CO.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, together with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS G. HULL, No. 41 Park-row.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 21st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. F. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The tranfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	3,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 2, and MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship GEO. CROMWELL,

E. E. VAIL, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on Jan. 7, 1865.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship YAZOO,

GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN RULE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,

Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S

favor the lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 26th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 6 East River.

For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO PAIRS OF WELL-MATCHED PLEASURE HORSES, in fine condition for immediate use: one pair of browns aged; brick drivers; pony built, 15¾ hands high; one pair of sorrels, 6 and 7 years old, brothers, free drivers, and well calculated for coach horses. A true description and satisfactory trial can be had by applying to L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SADDLE-HORSE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY STALLION, (Virginian,) six years old. He is very handsomely turned in all points, finely coated, perfectly sound and kind, and a thoroughly broke saddle-horse, having been used in the army through two campaigns. This is an opportunity for any patriotic gentleman to possess himself of a very valuable animal, and aid a wounded officer, who has been fighting his country's battles from the beginning of the war. Address SADDLE-HORSE, Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINK SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., & 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this state, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and prem ses as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

SUPREME COURT—STEUBEN COUNTY.—SAMUEL F. CURTIS against ANN E. HALLETT, Ellen Hallett, Margaret K. Hallett, Robert L. Hallett, S. Irving Hallett, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic, Amos Robbins, Eli Robbins, David C. Hartshorne The President, Directors and Company of the Seneca County Bank, Bartholomew Skaats, The Bridgeport City Bank, David O. Bradley, Thomas S. Beals, as Executor of &c. of Thomas Beals, deceased, Addison G. Jerome, William C. Burdick, Constant Cook, William H. Hutchins, Elias Fritz, John Cochrane, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, S. Josephine McDowell, Charles B. Curtiss, Alfred W. Davison, The President, Directors and Company of the Agawam Bank, The Nautilus Pearl Fishing Company.—[United States Internal Revenue Stamp 50 cents, and cancelled.] To the above named Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Samuel F. Curtis, plaintiff, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Bath, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

W. B. RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Bath, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Steuben County Clerk's Office, Oct. 14, 1864.

W. B. RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S GOLD MEDAL **PIANO-FORTES.**

Seven first premiums, including TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL, were awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."

An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,

No. 759 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,

PIANO MANUFACTURERS,

No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and which will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 624 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octave Piano up to those of the richest finish. Prices moderate and unlimited warrantee given for six years.

Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., Corner Greene-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 726 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Parties desirous of selecting superior instruments for their holiday gifts, and at the same time, wishing to save from $100 to $150 on the same class piano-forte, will not be disappointed by giving us a call before making their selections.

DECKER BROTHERS,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $100 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $30 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of skilful workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE SYsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at very prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS, THE best in use; also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $20,000 capital, to take his place; or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first-rate one; rent reasonable; stock about $25,000; sales the present year half a million, for cash and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,242 New-York Post-office.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY, PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name. EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO certify that the firm of PENDELTON & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. PENDLETON. B. ROBINSON, JR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.

Every size and style of binding.

ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, 626 BROADWAY, New-York

☞ Direct Importations from our London House large stock constantly on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—OVERCOAT LOST, PASSING from Cherry and Catherine sts., Bowery and 4th-av. to 17th-st., supposed near Broome, a bundle containing a new blue overcoat. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 414 Water-st., New-York.

$2 REWARD.—LOST FIREMAN'S BADGE NO. 39. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the house of Nassau Hose Company No. 54 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

The very popular play by Lovel,

THE WIFE'S SECRET,

with beautiful scenery, by Isherwood.

SUPERB STAGE APPOINTMENTS, ELEGANT COSTUMES AND A VERY FINE CAST.

Sir Walter Arnyot.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Jabez Sneed.....Mr. John Gilbert
Lancelot, (a Page).....Miss Fanny Morant
Lord Arden.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Capt. Bronillard.....Mr. Young
Major Harrington.....Mr. Pope
James.....Mr. Williamson
Robert.....Mr. Ward
Lady Arnyot.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Maud.....Miss Jane Burke

FRIDAY—(First time this season,) Garrit & Colman's comedy,

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

MONDAY—Not acted here this season, the favorite dramas, THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Open at 7½; Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of MR. LESTER WALLACK.

Mr. Dion Boucicault's immensely successful comedy, HOW SHE LOVES HIM,

the drama of ROSEDALE,

and Sir E. B. Lytton's fine comedy of MONEY,

will shortly be repeated.

A NEW DRAMA,

of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Open 7¼ o'clock; Overture 7¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION WITH PLEASURE ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS TO APPEAR AT THEIR NINTH CONCERT, DEC. 31, (NEW-YEAR'S EVE,)

SIGNOR G. LOTTI, SIGNORINA MORENSI, MME. THERESA CORRENO, MR. SCHRIENO, MASTERS BERNHARD AND RICHARD BRETTO, A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT GIVEN WITH EACH TICKET PROCURED AT THE JEWELRY STORES OF THE ASSOCIATION, NOS 544 AND 233 BROADWAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

LES POSEURS OU ET'RE ET PARAITRE.

Comedy in three acts by Thiboust and Duval.

MON. ETOILE—Comedy by SCRIBE.

Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground flour.

GEORGE GUY'S MAMMOTH CONCERT.

COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT. Tickets 50 cts.

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THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning.

George W. Farley—Direct examination resumed—Mr. Parret kept the cash-book produced from 1st February ; Mr. Finch from 1st December to 1st of February ; while it was in the hands of Mr. Finch, to the best of my knowledge, it contained payments made by the concern, but did not show the debts we assumed of Mr. Marston's ; it did not show the whole amount of money that went into the concern.

Q.—At the time of the destruction of the gun-factory, did you receive any, and if so, what notice from Mr. Opdyke, respecting the continuance of his interest in it? A.—I spoke to him about continuing the business, and he said he would have no more to do with manufacturing arms.

Cross-examined by defendant's counsel—I reside in New-Jersey ; have resided there about two years ; am now a practising lawyer ; have been admitted about eight years ; was a lawyer in New-Jersey before I came here as a lawyer ; during that time my practice in the profession has been general ; I became connected with Mr. Opdyke's family by marriage about six years ago ; am Vice-President of Mariposa Mining Company ; I put no capital into the concern for the manufacture of these guns, and drew nothing out ; my compensation was sixty cents a gun ; and at the time of the purchase of Mr. Marston, I suggested that, as more of my time would be required, I wanted an additional interest, and Mr. Opdyke suggested that I should have, until a further arrangement, at the rate of $2,000 a year salary, besides sixty cents a gun ; I wanted a fixed interest, not contingent on the manufacture of guns ; I received part of the compensation for the destruction of those guns—$500 ; the sixty cents a gun I was to have came, one-half out of McNeill's profits, and one-half out of Mr. Opdyke's ; Mr. Loring Jones did not put any capital into the concern ; he had no compensation directly out of the concern ; I understood he had 50 cents a gun coming out of McNeill's share ; I generally made the purchases for the establishment ; Mr. Jones would make small purchases ; we gave him $10 or so at a time and he purchased ; I purchased coal of Mr. Loeber ; I purchased several milling machines—two of a party in Pine-street, at $350 a piece ; I purchased gun stock of E. S. Wright ; I purchased various other articles of other parties whose names I cannot now recall.

Q.—Did you go to Washington about this contract at any time? A. I went to Washington about another order, previous to this contract, to examine the title of the patent in reference to my interest in that contract and Mr. Opdyke's interest.

Q. Was that a contract in reference to the manufacture of Gibbs' carbines? A. It was.

Q. Who did you go there with?

Objected to. Allowed.

A. Charles McNeil.

Q.—How did you become acquainted with him? A.—Through Mr. Opdyke's introduction ; I do not think I went to Washington at Mr. Opdyke's suggestion ; I went on account of my own interest in the matter.

Q.—What was your interest in respect to that contract?

Objected to, unless it applied to the contract under consideration.

Witness—It was not the same contract ; my interest was sixty cents a gun in the manufacture of 20,000 carbines ; Mr. Opdyke's interest was $1 70 per carbine ; the contract was for 30,000 Gibbs' carbines ; they did not get that contract ; I did not make any application for that contract ; Mr. Brooks told me he did not get it.

Q.—When did your connection with this contract that was actually made for Gibbs' carbines commence? A.—In New-York, after our return from Washington ; this contract was made in June, 1862 ; my visit to Washington was in December, 1861.

Q.—Between December and June, what was going on in respect to contracts with the Government in which you and Mr. Opdyke were concerned?

Objected to as not relating to the contract in question. Excluded. Defendant excepted.

Q.—(Check-book handed witness.) When do these checks commence? A.—The first check of Mr. Opdyke in this concern is dated Dec. 10, 1861, $25 50, to my order, to be paid to Brooks or his representative of the patentee ; the next in Jan. 14, 1862, $12 50 ; Jan. 4, 1862, $1,500, for Marston, to my order ; Dec. 2, 1861, $2,806 06, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; March 20, 1862, $1,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; April 5, 1862, $2,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; April 11, 1862, $1,500, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; April 19, 1862, $1,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; April 26, 1862, $1,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; May 3, 1862, 1,500, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; May 13, 1862, $1,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; May 19, 1862, $1,500, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; May 21, 1862, $175, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; May 26, 1862, $2,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; June 3, 1862, $1,500, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; June 9, 1862, $390, for Mr. Marston, to my order ; June 11, 1862, $1,600, for Mr. Marston, to my order.

Q.—You gave these checks, having connection with this business, upon which the claim was made against the city? A.—Yes, as representing the purchase money to Mr. Marston.

Q.—I perceive they are all between December, the time when you first went to Washington, and June, 1862, when you say this contract was made? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What concern did they have with this business? A.—I do not suppose they had any concern, except to get the value of the amount we paid Mr. Marston for the premises we purchased.

Q.—What connection had you with Marston for the period between December and June? A.—I had a contract with Marston.

Q.—In which Mr. Opdyke was interested? A.—Yes, sir ; it was to make 10,000 carbines, at $17 50.

Q.—What contract with the Government was there? A.—Brooks had a contract with the Government for the like number of arms.

Then you and Mr. Opdyke were interested in the manufacture of Gibbs' carbines for the Government from December, 1861? A.—Yes, sir ; we were not manufacturing.

Q.—And is not that 10,000 carbines the same 10,000 carbines in respect to which this claim against the city was made? A.—The carbines actually manufactured were under a subsequent contract ; the first order was annulled by the Government, as I understood.

Q.—Were not 550 delivered under this first contract, and paid for at the rate of $28? A.—No, sir ; some were delivered and paid for ; this was money, for money loaned to Marston, which was secured on a chattel-mortgage on his machinery ; there was a profit of $4 a carbine to be divided—$1 70 to Mr. Opdyke, $1 70 to McNeil, and 60 cents to myself.

Q.—Was it not a continuous business, as far as your business with Marston was concerned, until the burning up, from December 13, 1861? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why do these checks before paid come into the account against the city? A.—To indicate the amount of the purchase from Mr. Marston ; for these checks Mr. Opdyke held Marston's notes, and the surrender of these formed one part of the consideration of the purchase.

Q.—And what he paid Marston for the purchase enters into the claim against the city? A.—In arriving at the value of what the things were worth.

Q.—Take next check. A.—June 16, 1862, for $12 50, to Marston ; this and the checks following were on same advances, same footing, and in the same chain of business, until we bought out Marston, in 1862 ; there was a difference in the consideration of advances ; prior to June, Mr. Marston wanted further advances ; all the advances were for the manufacture of these guns by Marston ; the difference after June consisted in the reduced price at which Marston agreed to make the guns, in consideration of the increased advance ; Mr. Brooks had order of December 13, 1861, which was subsequently annulled ; I don't know how long it lasted ; in April, 1862, Mr. Brooks asked to have time extended, which was denied, and then the contract of June was made ; that took the place of the other, so far as our advances to Marston were concerned, and our interest.

Q.—Was the contract of Dec. 13, 1861, the one in respect to which you went to Washington? A.—No ; I went to examine the title of the patent in respect to a contract for 20,000 guns, in December, 1861 ; there was a contract by Brooks from Government to manufacture 10,000 Gibbs' carbines ; subsequently Mr. Opdyke and I became interested in that contract ; there was no difference between that contract and the one I went on in respect to—except the number of guns.

Q.—Did any money pass between you or Opdyke and Marston on the transaction of sale? A.—Nothing but this representative of money.

Q.—Nothing but the extinguishment of Marston's debts, either accruing to Opdyke or some one else? A.—And a note of McNeil's of $2,000, and an additional surrender of Marston's note to McNeil for $2,500.

Q.—Why did you buy Marston out? A.—The fact that our capitalist, Mr. Opdyke, had advanced more money than he intended, and he refused to advance any more without being able to control it ; the chattel mortgage was the only security he had for his advances ; I understood Mr. Marston was worth $25,000.

Q.—Was any proposition made by Mr. Opdyke to sell to Mr. Marston? A.—It was proposed ; I heard he proposed to sell out, owing to the hazardous nature of the business and his being entirely unacquainted with it, at a loss of $5,000 to $10,000 ; he did not offer to sell out to me at that loss ; it was in speaking of the general condition of the business he said this to me ; the negotiation ended in his buying Marston out.

Q.—What was the book subsequently discovered, recovered from the fire, and which you say you have never seen? A.—It was a book which is in the hands of the book-keeper, not discovered until after we had made out the claim against the city ; it was left at Mr. Opdyke's office, I do not know by whom ; never heard the book described ; a suit was brought against the city before the ninety days expired.

Q.—You say that you made a statement to Mr. Blunt as to the principle on which the claim was made up—changing the carbine price, and deducting what it would cost to finish. Do you find anything of that in the printed testimony? A.—I do not ; there may be words connected with it ; I have not examined closely ; I think there is nothing ; it was when I was examined as a witness I explained that to Mr. Blunt.

Q.—Look at your first deposition : "The arms finished and in different stages of finish, are charged at the prices that they cost the company to make them in that condition, taking into consideration the fact that this was the first lot of arms made by me, counting the entire cost of manufacture." Did you say that to Mr. Blunt? A.—I said that substantially ; I don't recollect the language.

Q.—In your second deposition you say : "The whole amount which I paid Marston for the articles claimed in the schedule, amounting to $67,693 31, was $76,437 36, which is $9,344 05 more than the amount I claim." Explain how you paid $9,000 more for those arms? A.—In the first place, I must say that that is not a record of what I said, and so I can't explain it ; it is not a fact that I paid $9,000 more than the amount stated in there.

Q.—Did you pay any more for those articles? A.—Yes ; twenty-five carbines at $25, $625 ; that is within the $67,000 ; I don't see any other items on that account on which there is a reduction.

Q.—Then that $67,000 represents in this claim the prices you paid to Marston, to a dollar and cent, excepting the twenty-five carbines, put down at $625, for which you paid $2,500? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say here that the difference was caused by some articles being charged in the inventory at a lower price, and you gave as an example the model gun, which was charged at $500, although you paid $3,000 ; did you make such a statement to the committe? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did you pay $3,000 for the model gun? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—How came you to say so, then? A.—I had that in my mind as the amount that we had paid for the model gun ; from the discussions which were had as to the appraisement, as to the value of the model gun, I had the impression that it was set down in the inventory at $3,000. I had the inventory there but did not refer to it in regard to that item, because it appeared to be so familiar to my mind ; the inventory shows it to be $500.

Q.—In your short deposition, you say "there was a large engine turning-lathe, not charged in the schedule, and there was some dispute whether it was sold to Mr. Farley, or was still owned by Mr. Marston." By "schedule" there, do you mean the schedule presented to the Board? A.—Yes, Sir ; did not say that ; it is the item of $325 in the schedule, I think ; during the progress of the trial Mr. Marston called my attention to that item, and said it should not be in your claim ; I went and told Mr. Blunt I wanted to be examined about that item, and I told him that in consideration of the question of title to that, it should not have been put into the schedule.

Q.—Was not this deposition read over to you before you signed it? A.—Yes, Sir ; It reads, "There was a large engine turning-lathe not charged in the schedule ;" it should be, as I told Mr. Blunt, that "it should not have been charged in the schedule."

Q.—Did you have it struck out of the schedule? A.—No, I did not ; Mr. Blunt was judge ; I gave the testimony ; I presume Mr. Blunt struck it out ; we did not get the money for it.

The witness was cross-examined minutely as to entries on the cash book, and stated that cash book showed everything in the inventory except two items—one of $500 to himself, for salary, and $200 claimed by Parret ; it was produced as an authentic book of the outlay in the concern, as far as it went ; it shows from Feb. 1.

Q.—Was it produced in evidence that the manufacture of the guns had cost the amount claimed from the city, by reason of showing the amount expended in the factory? A.—As far as it would indicate.

Q.—Was there any disbursement made by Opdyke or McNeil in this business that did not enter into the claim as it was presented to the city, from the time the concern began until it was destroyed? A.—All the outlays and liabilities entered into my consideration of the cost as presented in the claim.

Q.—You said you considered that an honest mode of making the claim? A.—Yes.

Q.—Before this claim was presented was any other method of making up the claim, on the principle of actual value and enumeration of the things described, attempted? A.—Yes, we tried ; I don't know that it resulted in anything ; we talked over the matter a great deal and examined the books, and found difficulty in presenting it in that shape.

Q.—Was there any principle of making up the claim against the city that should cover all the money Mr. Opdyke was out of pocket, and nothing else? A.—It was talked about ; not exactly that ; covering all his costs and liabilities on contracts ; not what he was out of pocket, but what the concern was out of pocket ; it was talked about between myself and Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Kean.

Q.—Come to the claim for carbines, $110,000 ; you have stated the proper way of presenting the claim for carbines destroyed, who first suggested that principle of charging Government price and deducting what it would cost to furnish them? A.—Mr. Loring Jones first suggested it.

Q.—What was his reason for that way? A.—I recollect no particular reason he gave, except that that was a proper and fair way ; I told him I would consider it ; I had a conversation with Mr. Opdyke in respect to it ; I don't recollect what he said, more than his concurrence in the reasonableness and propriety of it ; we both considered there ought to appear up to that time some profit on the guns ; we put on the Government price, which covered all the profit.

Q.—Did that strike you as an honest mode of presenting the account. A.—It did, in connection with the fact that the property was destroyed, and no further guns could be turned out of that establishment.

Q.—Had you ever thought of it before Loring Jones suggested it? A.—I do not think I had.

Q.—Had Mr. Opdyke ever suggested it before you talked to him about it? A.—I do not think he had.

Q.—Did Opdyke tell you Loring Jones had talked with him about it? A.—I can't recollect whether he did or not ; he may ; I told him Loring Jones had suggested it.

Q.—You stated that "Mr. Opdyke said we should be exceedingly cautious to get it below rather than above the actual cost." When was it he used that language to you? A.—It was during the progress of making up the claim ; he repeated it on two occasions, and used substantially the same language.

Q.—When the claim was finished, was it shown to Mr. Opdyke? A.—I presume it was before it was sent in ; I recollect his questioning Mr. Kean as to his carefulness in detail, and Mr. Parret as to his making accurate extracts from the cash book ; Mr. Kean made up the contract claim at his house ; he got the computation of various parts at his house, and made it in pencil ; I saw the process after Mr. Kean arrived at his conclusion.

Q.—This carbine claim, as you presented it to the city, includes the full sum you would have received from the Government at the contract price, less the specific expense to complete the guns as explained? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On that mode of payment would not the entire royalty for the whole seven thousand guns have been received, if you had collected the claim as you presented it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the price you claimed, would you not have collected royalty on the whole, so that it was due and belonging to the patentee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If you had collected all the royalty that belonged to him, why did you not pay it to him when he demanded it? A.—We did not collect it ; they cut down our claim ; that is the only difference.

Q.—And the cutting down of that claim you put all on the royalty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did not you give him all the royalty except the $7,000 that had been cut down? A.—For the reason that we stated to him ; as it appeared from our own payments and advances, that we would make nothing on the contract, and really any profit we would have made would have been on the balance of the ten thousand ; and I thought it right and fair he should share the loss with us.

Q.—The result was that he collected $5,000, when his claim was $15,000, if you had collected the whole, and he lost $7,000 on the royalty by that working? A.—Yes ; I used as argument in adjusting the matter, that the city had cut our claim down and I believed, as the claim was presented, the Supervisors must have taken it off the guns ; and furthermore, it appeared by our accounts that we came out about even, and if any profit had been made, it would be on the guns subsequently to be delivered.

Q.—Did you give him to understand that by paying him $5,000, that would make you come out about even? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You did pay McNeil an item of profit? A.—Yes, sir ; I think about 28th November last ; it was paid on the principle of Mr. Opdyke and myself conceding all the profits—upon the principle of giving him the profits of the whole concern.

Q.—How much was allowed as profits of the concern? About $3,900 ; there was a re-examination of the matter by Mr. Opdyke that night and he found a further profit of $1,500 by examining the check book ; there was a loan by Opdyke to Brooks, construed as an advance on the contract, which Mr. Opdyke thought was a matter between him and Brooks which should not be counted in the expenditure.

[Witness was cross-examined at length as to the items in the profit and loss account of armory, which was published in yesterday's paper.]

Witness—That was made up by me ; I believe it is correctly stated ; a similar statement, to show profit and loss was made up before the claim was presented to the city ; I do not know where it is ; it corresponded with this substantially.

Q.—You have set down here—"Due to patentee $15,000." Did that item appear in your computation as made out, before you made up your claim? A.—It did substantially.

Q.—Your statement shows a profit of $2,400 on the face of the paper. If you collected from the city the whole claim, as presented, what would then be the upshot of your claim? A.—In addition to that statement there would be the difference between $199,700 or $207,000.

Q.—Assuming you got $207,000 instead of $199,700, then upon this statement of profit and loss, as it was finally closed, there would have been shown a real profit of about $10,000. A.—That would appear, as we settled.

[Counsel went into a comparison with the witness of the two accounts—the one in the claim presented to the city, and the one published yesterday.]

Q.—Did not the schedule and this statement of outlay on your books include all the outlay that had been expended in making the guns delivered to the Government, as well as those burned up? A.—Including our liabilities ; yes, Sir.

Q.—You have stated all the liabilities and outlays? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not receive upon the claim upon the city, if it had been paid in full, the outlay that had gone to make the guns for the Government, as well as those that were burned up? A.—I always deducted the amount we received from the Government.

Q.—Where? A.—In making up my estimate, which was the estimate I had arrived at, in stating to the committee what was the cost of the concern? in the charge against the city there is no charge for any guns delivered to the Government.

Q.—Not in direct terms. But where, in your claim for machinery, tools, labor and outlay, is there any omission of the outlay that that factory had been put to? A.—We had been put to expense in making those guns which had been delivered, and for which we had received the money.

Q.—Show me, upon your mode of making up the account, where any disbursements of Mr. Opdyke were omitted from the aggregate of your claim? A.—There were two modes presented to Mr. Blunt.

Q.—Have you not charged the expense of making those very guns delivered to the Government in your claim against the city? A.—No, Sir, I don't think we have.

Q.—Present me a schedule of disbursements, or outlay, in the conduct of this business, from the time it commenced until the factory was burned up, that is not included in the claim, as you presented it to the city? A.—I cannot give it.

Q.—Can you give me a single item of disbursements for the factory, from the beginning to the end, that is not included in the claim against the city? A.—Certainly, the item of so much for so many guns.

Q.—It is stated that the cost of making these guns was presented to the supervisors in this claim. Now can you point to any item, any subject, or any sum of disbursement for account of this factory, from the time it began to the time it was burned up, that is not included in that sum of $207,000? A.—I can't point to those items ; but I know there were costs which entered into the manufacture of those guns we delivered to the Government.

Q.—Can you give me the items of expenditure for material, labor or machinery, or tools, that are omitted in this claim against the city for carbines that were destroyed, and that go to the account of the carbines delivered to the Government? A.—I cannot.

Q.—How long would it have taken to finish the contract, and deliver the 7,000, at the rate the factory was worked? A.—I think we delivered fifty a day.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Weed, the defendant? A.—I have known Mr. Weed by sight ; I was not acquainted with him ; I sent the letter dated Oct. 21, 1863, published in the *Tribune* of Oct. 26, 1863, to that paper.

(Defendant's counsel offers the letter in evidence. Plaintiff's counsel objects. Offered to show the disposition of the witness. Ruled out. Exception.)

Q.—Have you taken a particular interest in the matter of this gun claim, from the time it was presented until now? A.—I have taken an interest in it, my name being connected with it.

Q.—Are you, in your feelings, interested on the side of Mr. Opdyke, and hostile to Mr. Weed in this case? A.—I am not, except so far as justice will appear in the case.

Q.—Have you written or published anything hostile to Mr. Weed?

Objected to. Excluded.

Re-direct examination.—Q.—Did the claim presented to the city include anything but the property burned in the armory? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was any expenditure or outlay included that did not enter into the property that was burned in the armory? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there a single cent mentioned to any human being as entering into this property except what entered into the property burned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—As to the fact whether there was any charge whatever made to the city for guns delivered to the Government you are perfectly certain? A.—I am perfectly certain there was not.

The court adjourned at a little after one o'clock, to allow the counsel attending the funeral of WM. CURTIS NOYES.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. NOYES.

Services at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church—Resolutions of Respect by the New-England Society.

The funeral of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES took place yesterday afternoon from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the pastor of the church, Chancellor FERRIS, Rev. Dr. G. L. PRENTICE, and Rev. Dr. CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

The services were opened with readings from Scripture by Chancellor FERRIS, and a chant by the choir. Rev. Dr. PRENTICE delivered the funeral sermon. He commenced by speaking of the birth of the deceased, and said that he began life in humble circumstances. He did not desire to refer to the professional career of Mr. NOYES ; that would be done elsewhere. The deceased had been for many years engaged in a noble field, and as a lawyer he had always been eminently faithful and honorable in his calling. He pursued the law with a whole-souled devotion, and his industry was indomitable. His zeal for his profession consumed him. He was not a practitioner merely, but had rendered valuable service to the literature of law. He was not only a lawyer, but a patriot, a philanthropist and a Christian. As a politician he cherished only those principles which lie at the base of the Constitution. Some thought him to be radical, but most who differed with him at the outset had changed their opinions. His faith in the ultimate triumph of our national cause never faltered. He believed it to be the design of God never to allow our country's cause to be thwarted. No man suffered more than he in the struggle that was going on between the North and South, but he was willing to die in that struggle for his country, and he did die with the full consciousness "of the good things to come." He was a philanthropist in the fullest sense of the term. Although his profession revealed to him the darkest side of life's scene, still his religious belief gave him a tranquil mind. He vowed himself a friend of the slave at a time when it was not popular to do so, and was not ashamed to advocate the rights of all men. The Rev. Doctor referred, in a feeling manner, to the home of the deceased, the light of which he had so long been. He concluded by saying Mr. NOYES was a sincere Christian, and that for several months previous to his death he had had a presentiment of his approaching dissolution, and that it seemed to be his constant endeavor to be ready for the great event. When the shadow of death fell upon him he was ready, and he had nothing to do but to die. "May we follow his good example, and in our turn join him in heaven."

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and the benediction, the body was removed to the Second-street Cemetery, where it was interred. On the coffin was inscribed

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
CHRISTMAS, 1864.
AGED 59.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers : Charles O'Connor, John McKeon, David Dudley Field, Lewis B. Woodruff, James Brown, George B. Carheart, John C. Green.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Before the hour appointed for the funeral the New-England Society held a special meeting at the Astor House to do honor to the memory of the late WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES. Their newly-elected President, Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, called the meeting to order, and after paying a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased, offered the following resolutions :

Whereas, An all-wise and inscrutable Providence has suddenly taken from us our esteemed and recently-elected President, and has by this dispensation made an irreparable void in our ranks ; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES this society has been deprived of one whose philanthropy knew no bounds ; whose earnest zeal in the right was unsurpassed ; whose purity and nobleness of character was without taint ; whose memory we profoundly cherish ; and whose name will ever add lustre and renown to the New-England Society.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family in this their great bereavement ; and we mingle our tears with theirs, when we think of the magnitude of the loss which they and we have sustained, and which words are inadequate to express.

Resolved, That this society will attend his funeral in a body.

After the adoption of the resolutions, addresses were made by Judge B. W. BONNEY, Judge KIRTLAND, Mr. ROBERT H. MCCURDY, and others. Mr. JOHN H. WHITE moved that a copy of the resolutions be entered up on the minutes of the society and transmitted to the relatives of the deceased. The meeting then adjourned to attend the funeral.

The Court of Appeals.

THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED CAUSES ON THE CALENDAR.

A list of the first one hundred causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals for January Term, 1865 :

Preferred Calendar—Class 1.—No. 1, Weed vs. The People ; No. 2, People vs. Kennedy ; No. 3, McKee vs. The People ; No. 4, People vs. White and others ; No. 5, People vs. Barnsby ; No. 6, Kenny vs. The People ; No. 7, People vs. Walters.

Class 2—No. 8, Clark and others vs. Collins and others.

Class 3.—No. 9, Snead vs. Bunn ; No. 10, Blydenburg vs. Johnson ; No. 11, Glass vs. McAllister ; No. 12, Hardy vs. Cochran ; No. 13, Fitzhugh vs. Sackett ; No. 14, Brown vs. Leavitt ; No. 15, Stinson vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company ; No. 16, Lounsbury vs. Snyder ; No. 17, Magie vs. Osborn ; No. 18, Bascom and others vs. Nichols and others ; No. 19, Woodruff vs. Megrath ; No. 20, Nexsen vs. Nexsen ; No. 21, Mount, Jr., vs. Mitchell ; No. 22, Benedict vs. Huntingdon and another ; No. 23, Bell and another vs. Day and others.

Class 4.—No. 24, People *ex rel.* Bullard vs. The Contracting Board ; No. 25, Peterson vs. The Chemical Bank ; No. 26, People, &c., vs. Bostwick.

General Calendar.—No. 27, Hubbard vs. Briggs ; No. 28, Blauveit vs. Woodworth ; No. 28½, McWilliams vs. Mason ; No. 29, Macondray vs. Wardle ; No. 30, Van Duzen vs. Worrell ; No. 31, Del. and Hudson Canal Co. vs. Kirby ; No. 32, McLaren vs. McMartin ; No. 33, Witherhead vs. Allen ; No. 34, Warren vs. Lessler ; No. 35, Mathews vs. Rice ; No. 36, Reynard vs. Tuller ; No. 37, Chamberlain vs. Pratt ; No. 38, Field vs. New-York Central Railroad ; No. 39, Price vs. Lyons Bank ; No. 40, Gage vs. Dauchy ; No. 41, Peterson vs. Rawson ; No. 42, Second Manhattan Building Association vs. Hays ; No. 43, Cunningham vs. Morgan ; No. 44, Merritt vs. Carpenter ; No. 45, Robinson vs. Chamberlain ; No. 46 Millard vs. Brown ; No. 47, Latilmer vs. Wheeler ; No. 48, Pennsylvania Coal Co. vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal ; No. 49, Johnson vs. New-York Central Railroad ; No. 50, Edmunds vs. Barton ; No. 51, Benton vs. Martin ; No. 52, Hakes vs. Peck ; No. 53, New-York Express Co. vs. DeWolf ; No. 54, Burden vs. DeWolf ; No. 55, McCartney vs. Bostwick ; No. 56, 3d Western Turnpike vs. Loomis ; No. 57, Farmers Bank of Saratoga vs. Ellis ; No. 58, Farmers Bank of Saratoga vs. Watson ; No. 59, Farmers Bank of Saratoga vs. Maxwell ; No. 60, Miller vs. Lockwood ; No. 61, Wood vs. Seely ; No. 62, Burns vs. Bryant ; No. 63, Nelson vs. Wellington ; No. 64, Cronkhite vs. Wells ; No. 65, McDougal vs. Cooper ; No. 66, Crocker vs. Crocker ; No. 67, Townsend vs. Stearns ; No. 68, Petit vs. Shepherd ; No. 69, Demarest vs. Darg ; No. 70, Lipe vs. Eisenlord ; No. 71, Boyce vs. Brockway ; No. 72, Smith vs. Paton ; No. 73, Vosburgh vs. Teator ; No. 74, Beebe vs. Mead ; No. 75, White vs. Roberts ; No. 76, Robert vs. Donnell ; No. 77, Foster vs. Michael ; No. 78, Doty vs. Carolus ; No. 79, Buel vs. New-York Central Railroad ; No. 80, Holms vs. Carley ; No. 81, Enos vs. Eigenbrodt ; No. 82, Fish vs. Potter ; No. 83, Humphrey vs. Starr ; No. 84, Bank of Salina vs. Arnold ; No. 85, Robbins vs. Fitts ; No. 86, Brown vs. New-York Central Railroad ; No. 87, Burnam vs. Butler ; No. 88, Miller vs. Westcott ; No. 89, White vs. Neills ; No. 90, Dayton vs. Borst ; No. 91, Bakeman vs. Talbot ; No. 92, Campfield vs. Veedder ; No. 93, Murray vs. Swift ; No. 94, Murray vs. Walker ; No. 95, Murray vs. Lyman ; No. 96, Williams vs. Townsend ; No. 97, Talimage vs. Schenck ; No. 98, Parker vs. City of Syracuse ; No. 99, St. John vs. Roberts.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—Soon after the 1st of January the Hudson River Railroad Company will run street cars from Thirty-first-street to the Warren-street depot. City passengers will also be carried at the rates of fare charged by the other city railroad companies ....The contribution of pictures in aid of the Artists Fund Society, will be sold on Friday evening, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, by Messrs. LEEDS & MINER. The collection numbers sixty-five pieces, the productions of some of our best artists....The remains of the late Mr. WALLACK were buried on Tuesday in the vault of the family at Greenwood Cemetery. In accordance with a special request of the deceased, the funeral proceeded in a quiet and private manner as possible. It took place as early as 9:30 in the morning, the hearse being followed by only some half a dozen carriages, in which were the male relatives, a few intimate friends, and some members belonging to the company of the theatre which bears Mr. WALLACK'S name....An interesting annual exhibition of the Sunday School of the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church is announced for this evening ....Mr. JAMES E. AVELINE will "ring out the old and ring in the new" year by chiming the Trinity Church bells, beginning at 11:15 P. M. The programme includes ten popular melodies....NICHOLAS HOAR and PAUL DINGLEMEYER were arrested yesterday, charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill of the Montgomery County Bank on Mr. LEVY, clothier in Eighth-avenue. They were committed to answer. ...On Tuesday evening, Mr. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Alderman of the Fourteenth District, was the recipient of a watch and chain, which cost at least $700, the gift of his friends and constituents.

STATISTICS OF THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE—*Probate Desk*—Number of wills offered for probate in 1864, 535 ; number of wills admitted to probate in 1864, 506 ; number of wills now waiting return of citation, 44 ; number of wills ready for proof and uncontested, 36 ; number of wills contested as to probate, 22. *Administration and Guardianship Desk*—Number of letters of administration issued in 1864, 1,282 ; number of letters of guardianship issued, 471 ; number of letters of collection, 6 *Accounting Desk*—Number of estates accounts settled in 1864, 175 ; number of accounts pending, 166 ; number of orders issued to compel the return of inventory, 45 ; number of orders issued to compel new surety, 39 ; number of orders issued to compel an account, 114 ; number of citations issued on final account, 2,046.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY.—Archbishop MCCLOSKEY was on Monday the recipient of an excellent likeness in marble of the late Archbishop HUGHES, as a Christmas offering from the following gentlemen ; William Starrs, V. G., Eugene Kelly, Charles M. Connolly, John F. O'Connor, John O'Brien, James Gordon Bennett, L. Silliman Ives, Joseph Fisher, John Bryan, Manuel Echeverria, Leon Peugnet, N. D. C. Moller, H. de Birmingham, Richard O'Gorman, Eugene Plunkett, Charles O'Conor, Edward C. Donnelly, James C. Conroy, William O'Brien, T. James Glover, Felix Ingoldsby, Henry L. Hoguet, Daniel Devlin, Bartholomew Blanco, Pio Echeverria, Arthur Leary, John E. Devlin, Daniel T. Murphy, Ramsay Crooks.

FIRE AT ELIZABETH.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, a barn belonging to JOHN SEARLES, on the Westfield turnpike, near Elizabeth, New-Jersey, was destroyed by fire, together with two cows, a horse, and a quantity of hay and grain. The loss amounted to upward of $1,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Amer. Gold..	221	300	Erie R.	85¾
10,000	do	221⅞	500	do	85⅞
10,000	do	221⅞	400	do	85⅞
10,000	do	221⅞	100	do	85⅝
10,000	do	221⅝	200	do	85⅝
10,000	do	221⅝	500	do	85⅝
10,000	do	221⅝	200	Hudson R. R.	117¾
20,000	do	221⅜	100	do	117¾
100,000	do	221⅜	150	do	117¾
60,000	do	222¼	400	do	117¾
10,000	do	222⅛	200	do	117¾
10,000	do	222	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	71¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅞	200	Mar. Min. Co	20
200	Chi. & R. I. R	105	1200	do	20⅜
400	C. & N. W. Pref.	71¾	100	do	18
100	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅝	500	do	20¼
100	Cen. Coal Co	60			

Gold sold up to 223½, after call.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 23 bbls. Ashes, 9,225 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 551 bags Corn Meal, 1,323 bushels Corn, 185 bushels Rye, 10,170 bushels Oats, 4,712 packages Provisions, and 184 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered, and are nominal in price. Stock in the Inspector's Warehouse, this morning, 656 bbls.

CANDLES—Are inactive, but held firmly.

COAL—Has been very quiet, at irregular prices. At the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, 25,000 tons were sold at a slight average advance on the prices realized at the last sale. The lots sold today comprised 3,500 tons Steamship coal, $9 37½@$9 87½ ; 6,000 tons Lump Coal, $8 50@$9 ; 5,000 tons Grate Coal, $9@$9 37½ ; 2 500 tons Egg Coal, $8 75@$9 ; 5,500 tons Stove Coal, $9 62½@$9 75 ; 2,500 tons Chestnut Coal, $8 25@$8 50 per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, at about former prices, including Java at 48c.@50c. ; Rio, 41c.@45c. ; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 42c.@45c. ; St. Domingo, 40½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather more request today, and steadier in price, Middlings closing at $1 15@$1 17 ₱ lb. Week's receipts, 1,800 bales ; sales and resales, 2,300 bales ; exports, 21 bales.

FISH—The demand has been very limited for the principal kinds, at nominally unaltered quotations.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been moderate, mainly for Raisins, at $6 25 for Layer and $6 for Bunch, ₱ box ; Currants, 20½c.@21c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, though prices have favored buyers, decidedly. The receipts have been fair for the season, and receivers have been eager to sell. Sales since our last amount to 6,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 40@$9 70 ; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 25, chiefly at $9 90c. ; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@$9 70
Extra State	9 85	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 95	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 80	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 20	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 30	@14 75

Southern Flour is heavy and declining. Sales since our last 650 bbls., at $10 40@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 65@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and lower ; sales, 400 bbls. Extra, at $9 90@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 30 ₱ bbl., sales, 50 bbls. Corn Meal rules dull, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected, though prices have been quoted down 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel, the market closing very irregularly. Corn is dull and heavy at $1 88@$1 90 for Mixed Western, poor to choice, in store and afloat, and $1 75